

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.83

1936

LIBRARY
RECEIVED

MAR 23 1936

U. S. Department of Agriculture

HUTH

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Texas Centennial Seed Catalog



Local Blue Bonnets.

“TEXAS”

Bread old Texas, grand old plain,
Sons of men revere thy name,
Land of history and flowers, too,
Grand old Texas—we love you.

From western range, thru rocky dells,
To where the old Gulf rolls and swells,
All nature 'neath her sky so blue,
Sings grand old Texas—I love you.

Though thru foreign lands I roam,
“The Lone Star State” is still my home,
So when my sands of life have run,
Lay me beneath the Texas sun.

While blue bonnets bright cover my mound,
Let no sad tears fall on the ground,
But sing this song as my soul floats by,
Dear old Texas in your bosom I lie.

—Mary B. Ferris.

MISCELLANEOUS

TEXAS BLUEBONNETS

(The Texas State Flower)

Grows wild all over the prairies of Central and South Texas. There is nothing more beautiful than the fields when the beautiful flowers are in bloom in the early spring. Plants grow to 12 inches high and are covered with beautiful dark blue flowers tinged with white.

Pkt. 10c. Oz. 30c.

RAFFIA

For bunching vegetables and tying flowers and vegetables to supports. We handle the best grade. Lb. 50c.

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

We will gladly furnish any additional information on the following that we can on request:

	Pkt.		Pkt.	
Anise	.05	Hop	.10	
Balm	.05	Horehound	.10	
Sweet Basil	.05	Hyssop	.10	
Borage	.05	Lavender	.05	
Cardoon	.05	Sweet Marjoram	.10	
Catnip	.10	Pepper Mint	.10	
Chervil	.10	Rosemary	.05	
Caraway	.05	Rue	.10	
Coriander	.05	Saffron	.05	
Cumin	.05	Sage	.10	
Dandelion	.10	Sorrel	.05	
Dill	.05	Summer Savory	.10	
Sweet Fennel	.05	Thyme	.10	
Maw or Poppy	.05	Wormwood	.10	



Devil's Head Cactus

of prickly pear. Plants found in the southern area invariably have less radial spines. Each 35c.

AGAVE AMERICANA. The common century plant. This plant produces the largest flower stalk in the United States and perhaps in the world. But this honor is dearly paid for, as the plant soon dies after the blossom reaches maturity in ten years. Each 25c.

HEDGEHOG CACTUS (Echino-Cactus Setispinus). An addition to any flower bed, as the big yellow blossoms form continuously from April to late summer. A fairly common Cactus in the mesquite area. Each 25c.



Hotkaps

Germaco
New Method of
Plant Protection

Hotkaps are waxed paper cones, easily set out in quantity over seed or growing plants. They guard against rain, frost, cold, wind, hail, birds and insects, and maintain perfect mulch. Growth is forced and yield is increased 10 to 25 per cent. Crops mature two or three weeks earlier.

Prices: 1,000 for \$9.75. 250 package with setter and tamper, \$3.65. 100 package with setter and tamper, \$2.40. Steel setter, \$1.50. Garden setter, 50c. Postage extra.

We Carry a Complete Line of
GARDEN TOOLS
Hoes, Rakes, Spading Forks, Shovels, Trowels,
Seeders, etc.

ALAMO COOK BOOK

This 100-page book contains only recipes from the good people that settled around the ALAMO. The Mexican dishes alone are worth a great deal to the house wife as they are original. Price 50c.

This book is free on request with the purchase of \$3.00 worth of flower seed.



GUARDO SOAP

A full size cake of this wonderful Antiseptic and Germicidal Soap with full directions will be sent FREE with an order for \$1.50 worth of flower seed if requested, or 35c, postpaid.

SACKING NEEDLES

3 1/2-inch	10c each	6-inch	15c each	15c each
5 -inch	15c each	7-inch		20c each

DYNAMITE POPCORN

It Bursts with a Bang!

This is the finest popcorn you ever ate. Big, tender, tasty kernels that almost melt in your mouth. 1/2 Lb. 25c.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN JANUARY

The directions given here are for Texas. If applied to localities north of here the time of planting will not be quite as early in the Spring and earlier in the Fall. For instance the directions given for January will answer for February in the northern part of this State. In autumn directions for September can be followed in August.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Leeks, Radish, Rutabaga, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi and early Cauliflower. As the weather is very unstable, it is best to sow in a frame and protect young plants during severe cold weather.

Cress, Chervil, Parsley, Celery and Carrots should be sown. Sow in hot-bed Eggplants, Pepper and Tomatoes. Plant all varieties of Garden Peas, for general crop. Plant Onion Sets, Chives, Shallots; also set out plants. Transplant Onions. Sow Sweet and Medicinal Herbs.

Cucumbers can be planted for forcing. It is best to plant the seeds in dirt bands first, and when the third leaf is developed transplant into the hot-bed.

FIELD.—Plant early varieties of Irish Potatoes.

Asparagus Roots, Artichoke Plants and Rhubarb and Horse-Radish Roots should be set out, also Red Rust-Proof Oats, Seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Speltz,

Vetches, Buckwheat, all varieties of Clover, Dwarf Essex Rape, Kentucky Blue, Johnson, and Rye Grasses, Lespedeza or Japan Clover, and Bermuda Grass should be sown.

ORCHARD.—Fruit trees of all kinds should be planted, such as Peaches, Pears, Figs, Plums, Pecans, Persimmons, Grapes and Berries.

January and February are the best months to set out Fruit Trees.

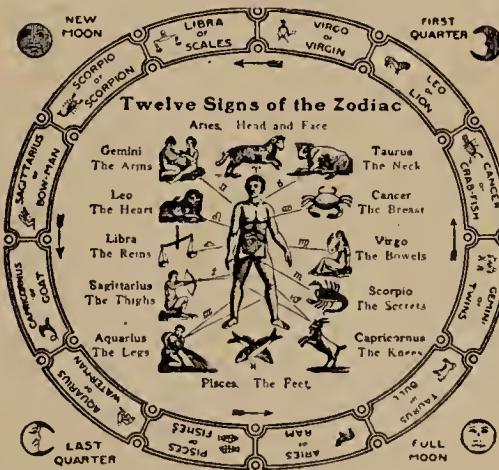
FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to sow Flower seeds during this month for Spring and early Summer blooming. The best varieties are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Scarlet Sage, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Carnations, Sweet Sultan, Coreopsis, Sweet William, Chinese and Hedgewigii Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotrope, Candytuft, Lobelia, Sweet Mignonette, Flowering Sweet Peas and Pansies. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsams (Lady Slippers), Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cockscomb, Evening Glory and Nasturtium. Plant Gladiolus, Hyacinths, Tulips, all varieties of Narcissus, Chinese Sacred Lilies, all varieties of Calla Lilies, Tubrose, all varieties of Regal Lilies, Spanish Iris, and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Roses and flowering ornamental Shrubs. Fall annuals named in this catalogue can be planted this month.

Jan. 1936



D. of M.	Days of Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	W	☽	λ
2	T	☽	λ
3	F	☽	λ
4	S	☽	λ
5	S	☽	λ
6	M	☽	λ
7	T	☽	λ
8	W	☽	λ
9	T	☽	λ
10	F	☽	λ
11	S	☽	λ
12	S	☽	λ
13	M	☽	λ
14	T	☽	λ
15	W	☽	λ
16	T	☽	λ
17	F	☽	λ
18	S	☽	λ
19	S	☽	λ
20	M	☽	λ
21	T	☽	λ
22	W	☽	λ
23	T	☽	λ
24	F	☽	λ
25	S	☽	λ
26	S	☽	λ
27	M	☽	λ
28	T	☽	λ
29	W	☽	λ
30	T	☽	λ
31	F	☽	λ

MEANING OF THE ZODIAC



growth of seed or transplanting. Good sign to plant beautiful flowers.

Scales—Reins. Sept. 23 to Oct. 26. Seeds planted at this time produce vigorous pulp growth and roots and a reasonable amount of grain.

Scorpion—Loins. Oct. 26 to Nov. 25. Fruitful sign and produces watery effects.

Bowman—Thighs. Nov. 25 to Dec. 22. Not favorable to plant or transplant in.

Goat—Knees. Dec. 22 to Jan. 18. This is a moist sign, produces rapid growth of pulp, stalk, or roots, but not much grain.

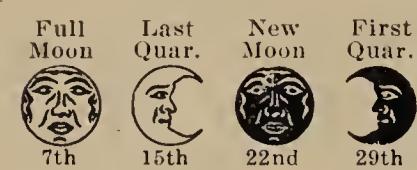
50c Herb Collection

Something interesting as well as beneficial. Plant a few varieties of herbs in your garden. Any 13 full size packages of the following for only 50c postpaid:

Anise, Balm, Sweet Basil, Borage, Catnip, Caraway, Coriander, Dandelion, Dill, Sweet Fennel, Horehound, Hyssop, Lavender, Sweet Marjoram, Pepper-mint, Rosemary, Rue, Saffran, Sage, Savory, Thyme and Wormwood.

NOTICE:—When we speak of the dark of the moon, we mean a decreasing moon or the period from last quarter to new moon. To plant during the light of the moon, we mean the time between first quarter to full moon, or period of increasing moon.

Feb. 1936



D. of M.	Days in Week	Moon Phases	Moon's Place
1	S		
2	S		
3	M		
4	T		
5	W		
6	T		
7	F		
8	S		
9	S		
10	M		
11	T		
12	W		
13	T		
14	F		
15	S		
16	S		
17	M		
18	T		
19	W		
20	T		
21	F		
22	S		
23	S		
24	M		
25	T		
26	W		
27	T		
28	F		
29	S		

ZONE RATES may be had by applying to your Postmaster, who will tell you which zone you are in, with reference to San Antonio, or consult Parcel Post schedule below.

POSTAGE has to be prepaid and customers will kindly add same to their valued orders, as packages cannot be mailed charges collect at destination. This refers to larger quantities than prices quoted postpaid.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES
On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots, within the U. S. and Possessions.

Zone—From S. A.—	First Lb. or Frac.	Ea. Add. Lb. or Frac.
1—San Antonio	7c	1c
2—50 to 150 miles	8c	1c
3—150 to 300 miles	9c	2c
4—300 to 600 miles	10c	4c
5—600 to 1000 miles	11c	6c
6—1000 to 1400 miles	12c	8c
7—1400 to 1800 miles	14c	10c
8—All over 1800 miles	15c	12c

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN FEBRUARY

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—All Winter Vegetables can be sown this month, such as Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Leeks, Radishes, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage and Early Cauliflower. If the weather is favorable and the month of April dry, the latter will succeed well.

Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce and Kohlrabi should be transplanted, Shallot divided and set out again, also sow Sorrel, Chervil, Parsley, Cress and Celery for seasoning.

All varieties of Peas can be planted.

Sweet and Medicinal Herbs should be planted. Plant Artichoke, Rhubarb and Asparagus seed and roots. Set out Horse-Radish roots.

Hot beds on account of the changeable weather during this month, require a good deal of attention.

Begin to plant Bush Beans as soon as the weather permits; also Cucumber, Squash and Melons, as they often succeed, if protected by small boxes or dirt bands, covered with glass. Set out Shallots, Onion sets, Chives and Onion plants.

At the end of this month Early Corn can be planted.

For market use Adams Extra Early, Stowell's Evergreen, Golden Bantam, Country Gentleman, Honey June and other early varieties of Corn.

FIELD.—February is the best month to plant a general crop of all varieties

of Potatoes, as, on an average, they will succeed better if planted during this month. Plant Jerusalem Artichokes.

All of the Grasses, Clovers and Field seeds mentioned for January can be sown this month, as well as Bermuda Grass. Sorghum, Milo Maize, Feterita, Egyptian Wheat and Kaffir Corn can also be planted.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets as well as Carrots should be sown for stock food. Sweet Potatoes can be put in a bed for sprouting, so as to have early slips.

Sow varieties of Field Corn.

ORCHARD.—Plant Fruit trees of all kinds. Pecan Nuts may be planted to raise trees from.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Flower seed for late Spring and early Summer, such as Zinnia and Balsams (Lady Slippers), in frame; different varieties of Gomphrenas, Nasturtiums, etc.

Set out Roses and ornamental Shrubs. Plant Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragons, Pansy, Aster, Chinese Pinks, Daisies for late blooming, Lobeia, Reseda, Sweet Sultan, Phlox, Verbena, Cosmos, Coreopsis, Sunflower, Cobaea Scandens, Salvia and Vinca. Plant all bulbous roots as directed for last month.

Follow same directions as given for January for Fall annual plants.

Directions for Ordering

ABOUT PRICES.—In consideration of the high quality of our seeds our prices are very low. All prices are subject to market fluctuations, but as a rule the prices of garden seeds hold good during the season. The market price of merchandise other than seeds is usually staple for the season. Articles marked postpaid applies in Texas only.

OUR TERMS.—With customers not having an account, are strictly cash with order. We will send C.O.D. if wanted by that method, but customers should enclose one-half of the amount in remittance with order for plants or other perishable stock.

MEXICO CUSTOMERS

Please notice that the Parcel Post rate into your country is 1½c per each two ounces up to eight ounces. The pound rate is 14 cents and the registration 15 cents per package. We ship up to 25 pounds per package.

All goods are offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order, and we reserve the right to advance prices without notice.

In filing out your orders, always give shipping directions and write name and address distinctly on each and every order.

WEIGHT LIMIT.—Packages are subject to a limit of maximum weight in the first, second and third zones of 70 pounds; in all other zones of 50 pounds.

STAMPS.—We appreciate stamps with orders in any amount but will accept only U. S. postage stamps in good condition (one-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper if possible to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

EXPRESS CHARGES.—When paying express charges be sure you only pay second class rates, which apply to all seeds. Don't let any express agent charge you first class rates. Examine package before accepting.

ABOUT GUARANTY.—Huth Seed Co. Inc., gives no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned. The tags on seed are for guidance only, without guarantee. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides seed that it is impossible for us to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell, but we have no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially so as to the methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the success of any crop.

March 1936



D. of M.	Days of Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	S	☽	♑
2	M	☽	♒
3	T	☽	♓
4	W	☽	♑
5	T	☽	♒
6	F	☽	♓
7	S	☽	♑
8	S	☽	♒
9	M	☽	♓
10	T	☽	♑
11	W	☽	♒
12	T	☽	♓
13	F	☽	♑
14	S	☽	♒
15	S	☽	♓
16	M	☽	♑
17	T	☽	♒
18	W	☽	♓
19	T	☽	♑
20	F	☽	♒
21	S	☽	♓
22	S	☽	♑
23	M	☽	♒
24	T	☽	♓
25	W	☽	♑
26	T	☽	♒
27	F	☽	♓
28	S	☽	♑
29	S	☽	♒
30	M	☽	♓
31	T	☽	♑

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN MARCH

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Sow Beets, Radishes, Early Cabbage, Kohlrabi, all varieties of Turnips, Kale, Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Leeks, Celery for cutting, Parsley, Cress, Herbs and Celery.

Plant all varieties of Bush and Pole Beans, but for Lima Beans it is better to wait until the end of the month, as they rot easily when the ground is not warm enough or too wet.

Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra can be planted. The remarks in regard to Lima Beans hold good also for Okra. Early varieties of Peas can still be planted. Set out Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers in the open ground and sow seed for later crop. Plant Sweet Corn.

Beans are hard to keep in this climate; the Wonder, Lima, Pinto and Pink Frejoli can be planted for shelling purposes. Set out Onion plants, Chives, and Shallots.

FIELD.—Sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Feteria, Egyptian Wheat, all varieties of Millet, Texas Ribbon Cane and Teosinte for green feed. Sow Bermuda, English Rye and all varieties of Clover and Grass seed for hay and grazing.

Plant Irish and Sweet Potatoes, all varieties of Field and Broom Corn. Plant Sorghum, also all varieties of Cow Peas, Field Peas, Soya and Velvet Beans. Plant Jerusalem Artichokes.

ORCHARD.—Fruit trees may be planted the early part of this month, or later on when the season is somewhat retarded.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Balsams (Lady Slippers), Zinnia, Amaranthus, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulaca, Nasturtiums, and Sunflower. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

For fall annual plants, see direction for January.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN APRIL

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Sow Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radishes, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Cress, Parsley, Herbs, and Celery for cutting.

Set out Chives and Shallots.

Sow Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers.

Early Cabbages may be successfully sown. Kohlrabi can be sown, but it is best to sow thinly in drills a foot apart, and thin out to four inches in the rows, instead of transplanting. Towards the end of this month a sowing of the late Cauliflower can be made. A good plan is to sow seed in boxes elevated two or three feet above the ground, as it will keep the cabbage fly off. The plants should be looked over daily and all green cabbage worms and other vermin removed.

FIELD.—Dig Irish Potatoes planted early, and after well preparing the ground, plant Corn, Beans, Squash, etc., New Wonder, Pinto Beans.

Sow Cusshaw, and field Pumpkins.

Sow all varieties of Grass mentioned for March, especially Rhodes Grass.

ORCHARD.—Little is to be done during this month, except perhaps, if the weather is favorable, budding Orange trees on Trifoliata or Sour stocks; keep young trees clean of weeds, and during a dry spell water those which were lately transplanted.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Zinnias, Balsams (Lady Slippers), Gomphrenas, Amaranthus, Celosia, Vinca, and Nasturtiums. Plant Coleus and other foliage plants, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolas, and Tuberose bulbs.

Plant all annuals described in this catalogue, and summer flowering bulbs.

April 1936



D. of M.	Days of Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	W	☽	♑
2	T	☽	♒
3	F	☽	♓
4	S	☽	♑
5	S	☽	♒
6	M	☽	♓
7	T	☽	♑
8	W	☽	♒
9	T	☽	♓
10	F	☽	♑
11	S	☽	♒
12	S	☽	♓
13	M	☽	♑
14	T	☽	♒
15	W	☽	♓
16	T	☽	♑
17	F	☽	♒
18	S	☽	♓
19	S	☽	♑
20	M	☽	♒
21	T	☽	♓
22	W	☽	♑
23	T	☽	♒
24	F	☽	♓
25	S	☽	♑
26	S	☽	♒
27	M	☽	♓
28	T	☽	♑
29	W	☽	♒
30	T	☽	♓

HUDSON SPRAYERS

The all-riveted seams give the necessary strength for developing high pressure which is absolutely essential for good results. The all-brass pump is placed inside the tank and is easily removed.

These sprayers can be used around the house, in the yard and outhouses, on truck farms, in vineyard potato, onion and melon fields, and all sizes of orchards.

Shipping weight, 12 pounds.

No. 140-G—Galvanized Tank, 2½ Gal.	\$4.95
No. 140-B—Brass Tank, 2½ Gal.	7.15
No. 110-G—Galvanized Tank, 4 Gal.	6.25
No. 110-B—Brass Tank, 4 Gal.	9.60



May 1936

Full Moon	Last Quar.	New Moon	First Quar.
			
6th	14-13th	20th	27th

D of M.	Days of Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	F		
2	S		
3	S		
4	M		
5	T		
6	W		
7	T		
8	F		
9	S		
10	S		
11	M		
12	T		
13	W		
14	T		
15	F		
16	S		
17	S		
18	M		
19	T		
20	W		
21	T		
22	F		
23	S		
24	S		
25	M		
26	T		
27	W		
28	T		
29	F		
30	S		
31	S		

seeds for two hours in water, take them out, put in a piece of cloth and set in a cool, damp place, or if convenient, in an ice box, which is best. Keep the cloth moist, and in four to six days the seed will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering.

If Lettuce seed is sown without being sprouted, ants will be likely to carry them away before they can germinate, and the seedsman blamed for selling seeds that did not grow. This sprouting has to be done from May to September, or, if the weather is warm and dry in the latter month, up to the middle of October. Should the weather be moist and cool in the fall, it can be dispensed with.

Cabbage for winter crops can be sown in this month, as the plants are generally easier raised during this than the following months. Sow Tomatoes for late crop towards the end of this month.

FIELD. — Cow Peas, Field Peas, Soya and Velvet Beans, Feterita, Egyptian Wheat, Sorghum and all varieties of Field Corn can still be sown. Plant Sweet Potato slips or vines for a late crop.

ORCHARD. — Keep clean of weeds.

FLOWER GARDEN. — Following instructions for April.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN MAY

VEGETABLE GARDEN. — Sow as directed for April. Where Potatoes and Onions were taken up, Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins can be planted. All varieties of Early Cabbage can be sown this month. During the hot weather, Lettuce requires a good deal of water, as it will, if neglected, soon become hard and tasteless. In fact, it is combined with a deal of labor to raise good Lettuce during the summer months. Okra can be sown.

Large, white, solid Celery may be sown now, but must be well shaded, and if the weather is dry, should be regularly watered.

Lima and Pole Beans can be planted, the Stringless Green Pod, Kentucky Wonder, Longfellow and White Creaseback are the best varieties for late planting. Plant Pink and Pinto Frijole Beans and Tepary for shelling.

FIELD. — Cow Peas, Whippoorwill, Crowder or Cream, can be planted, the latter is the best to be used green. Plant Blackeyed Peas.

Sweet Potato slips or vines can still be set out, taking advantage of an occasional rain; but if it does not rain they must be watered. As the tops of Shallots get dry, which indicates their being ripe, they are fit to be taken up and stored away in a dry, airy place, taking care not to lap them too thick, as they are liable to heat.

Grass and Field seeds, Sorghum, Field and Cow Peas, Soja and Velvet Beans, Millet, Milo Maize, Feterita, Egyptian Wheat, Field and Broom Corn can also be planted.

ORCHARD. — Besides budding, nothing can be done.

FLOWER GARDEN. — Follow instructions given for last month.

DIRECTION FOR PLANTING IN JUNE

VEGETABLE GARDEN. — The sowing during this month is similar to the preceding. The growing crops will require much attention as weeds grow fast at this time.

Corn may be planted for another supply of roasting ears, also Water and Muskmelons. Cucumbers, Okra, Squash and Pumpkins planted during this month generally do well, but if the weather is hot and dry, they require an abundance of water.

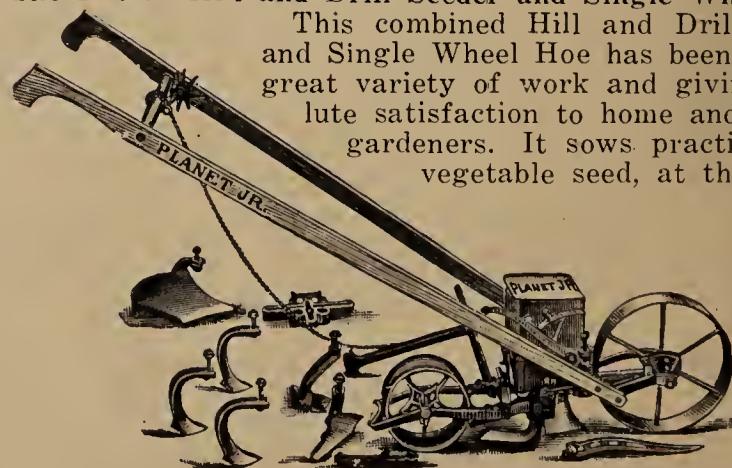
Burger's Green Stringless, Early Golden Cluster Wax, Kentucky Wonder and White Creaseback Pole Beans are the best to plant this month, as they stand more heat than other varieties. Continue to set out Sweet Potato slips or vines.

Sow all kinds of Radishes, Mustard, Endive, and Lettuce. Before sowing Lettuce, soak the

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

The No. 4—Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe.

This combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe has been doing a great variety of work and giving absolute satisfaction to home and market gardeners. It sows practically all vegetable seed, at the proper



depth in drills, or in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 to 24 inches apart. It opens the furrows, sows seed, covers, firms the soil and marks the next furrow—all in one operation. The whole combination is a wonderful time and labor saver.

No. 4—Complete, \$16.75. No. 4-D—Seeder only, \$13.50.

Write for Complete Catalogue.

June 1936

Full Moon	Last Quar.	New Moon	First Quar.
			
5-4th	12th	19-18th	26th

D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	M		
2	T		
3	W		
4	T		
5	F		
6	S		
7	S		
8	M		
9	T		
10	W		
11	T		
12	F		
13	S		
14	S		
15	M		
16	T		
17	W		
18	T		
19	F		
20	S		
21	S		
22	M		
23	T		
24	W		
25	T		
26	F		
27	S		
28	S		
29	M		
30	T		

July 1936



D. of M.	Days in Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	W		
2	T		
3	F		
4	S		
5	S		
6	M		
7	T		
8	W		
9	T		
10	F		
11	S		
12	S		
13	M		
14	T		
15	W		
16	T		
17	F		
18	S		
19	S		
20	M		
21	T		
22	W		
23	T		
24	F		
25	S		
26	S		
27	M		
28	T		
29	W		
30	T		
31	F		

Parsley seed with moss or brush until it begins to come up. All varieties of Radish should be sown.

Sow Swiss Chard, Mustard and Cress, all varieties of Turnip and Rutabaga, and also Vienna Kohlrabi.

Carrots should be sown in the latter part of the month if the weather is favorable; but if hot and dry it is useless to do much, as seeds cannot come up well without being watered.

All varieties of Celery should be sown now.

If not too hot and dry, Beets of all kinds may be planted; but it is better to wait until the following month.

Set out Shallots, Onion sets, Lima, Pinto, Tepary, Pink, Bayo and Mung Beans for shelling should be planted in the early part of this month.

If Celery plants are set out during this month they require to be shaded.

FIELD.—Potatoes saved from the spring crop, should be planted early this month for a winter crop; the smaller Potatoes are selected for that purpose and planted whole. Mexican June Corn can be planted in the early part of the month. Sow Cow and Field Peas, Velvet and Sojo Beans, and Millet, Rape, Barley, Rye and Vetch at end of month.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN JULY

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Towards the end of this month plant Pole and Bush Beans. In the early part, sow Tomatoes for the last crop; also Corn for roasting ears.

Cucumbers can be planted for pickling. Endive, Lettuce, all Radishes, as well as fall Cauliflower and Cabbage.

In new ground some Turnips and Rutabaga can be sown.

Plant all varieties of Cabbage mentioned in catalogue. Some seasons we have early frosts, and other seasons not before January, and Cabbage is most easily hurt by frost when heading up. When the plants are headed up, they are not so much affected by cold weather. It is, therefore, necessary to make two or more sowings at different times, so that in case some of the Cabbage is destroyed by frost, the other is coming on. As a general rule plants raised from seed sown in July and August give the best results; they are almost sure to head.

All Cabbage requires a strong, good soil, but the Wakefield and Flat Dutch in particular.

The ground should be well fertilized with either Swift's Red Steer, or any other commercial fertilizer, but we consider Cow Peas and Velt Beans planted on the Cabbage land and plowed under, the best and cheapest fertilizer.

A large quantity of seed must be sown at this time of the year, as it is sometimes very difficult to get a proper stand, and it is always better to have some plants left over than to be short.

It is very difficult matter to protect the young Cabbage plants from the ravages of the insects, which are, especially after a mild winter, plentiful.

Strong Tobacco water or Tobacco dust has been found very beneficial; also Tobacco stems cut fine and scattered over the ground will keep them off to some extent. Slug Shot is also very good for this purpose.

FIELD.—Field Corn, Sow Peas, Canada Peas, Feterita, Egyptian Wheat, June Corn, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn, and Sorghum can be planted.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN AUGUST

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—During this month gardeners in the South are very busy with sowing and planting Bush Beans, Pole Beans, Black-eyed Peas, Alaska, First and Best Peas can be planted, also all varieties of Cabbage and Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Kale, Parsley, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive and Sorrel, but if the weather should be very dry, the seeds have to be frequently watered. It is best to cover

ORCHARD.—Nothing can be done with any degree of success during this month.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Balsams (Lady Slippers), Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November. Plant spring annuals as described in this catalogue.

HUDSON BARREL SPRAY PUMP

This pump will develop and maintain a working pressure of 200 pounds. Ample capacity for two lines of hose. Will handle whitewash, cold water paints, and disinfectants.

Unbreakable pressed steel handle, brass seamless cylinder, brass ball valves which can be removed for clean without dismantling pump, and dasher type agitator.

Standard Package — One in crate, shipping weight 33 pounds.

No. 4 A—Barrel Pump, each, \$15.00

August 1936



D. of M.	Days in Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	S		
2	S		
3	M		
4	T		
5	W		
6	T		
7	F		
8	S		
9	S		
10	M		
11	T		
12	W		
13	T		
14	F		
15	S		
16	S		
17	M		
18	T		
19	W		
20	T		
21	F		
22	S		
23	S		
24	M		
25	T		
26	W		
27	T		
28	F		
29	S		
30	S		
31	M		



Sept. 1936



D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	T	☽	人居
2	W	☽	人牛
3	T	☽	人鱼
4	F	☽	人鱼
5	S	☽	牛
6	S	☽	牛
7	M	☾	牛人
8	T	☽	牛人
9	W	☽	人
10	T	☽	人
11	F	☽	人
12	S	☽	人
13	S	☽	人
14	M	☽	人
15	T	☽	人
16	W	☽	人
17	T	☽	人
18	F	☽	人
19	S	☽	人
20	S	☽	人
21	M	☽	人
22	T	☽	人
23	W	☽	人
24	T	☽	人
25	F	☽	人
26	S	☽	人
27	S	☽	人
28	M	☽	人
29	T	☽	人
30	W	☽	人

DIRECTION FOR PLANTING IN SEPTEMBER

VEGETABLE GARDEN. — Mostly all seeds recommended for last month can be sown this month, but some more should be added to them.

In the early part plant Bush Beans as they will bear before frost sets in. Also plant all early varieties of Peas. All kinds of Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Salsify, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Kale, Celery, Corn Salad and Mustard can be sown during this month. All varieties of Spinach and Herbs can be planted.

Begin sowing Onion seed of all varieties after the fifteenth of this month. As this is one of the most important crops, it should not be neglected.

Transplant Celery plants in ditches made for that purpose, and if the weather is favorable, set out Lettuce, Beet, Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

If the weather is not too hot and dry, Spinach may be sown, but has to be well watered, otherwise it is impossible to get a stand.

Some Cabbage seed can be sown, but Cabbage sown in this month will generally not do so well as seed sown during the previous month.

Set out, divide and transplant Shallots, set out Onion sets and Chive plants, sow Sorrel and Turnip-rooted Celery.

FIELD. — Continue to plant Potatoes for an early winter crop. Use only small ones left over from a late spring crop, but do not cut them as they are apt to rot. Plow under the Cow Peas and prepare land to set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants. Sow seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Speltz, Vetches, all varieties of Clovers, Dwarf Essex Rape, Alfalfa, Johnson, Bermuda, English Rye, Rescue, Grass and all varieties of Stock and Sugar Beets.

ORCHARD. — Take out all trees not giving satisfaction and make arrangements for profitable stocks.

FLOWER GARDEN. — During this month Flower seeds such as Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Flowering Sweet Peas, Phlox, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Marguerite Carnations, Asters, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month. Sow on your lawn English Rye Grass for winter lawn.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN OCTOBER

VEGETABLE GARDEN. — This is the month when Artichokes should be dressed, the suckers or sprouts taken off and transplanted.

Onion seed can be sown but it is better to get

Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Snapdragon, Flowering Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Stocks, Calendula and Poppy. Plant Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The one feature that has made the Cyclone Seeder superior to all similar machines is its patented double feed.

The mechanism is extremely simple but effective and dependable at all times and under all conditions. The flow of seed onto the distributing wheel is regulated by an adjustable metal gate that opens and closes the feed slot.



THE SOWER THAT SCATTERS EVENLY

in the ground as soon as possible so that the plants get large enough before cold weather comes on.

Alaska, First and Best Peas can be planted.

Sow Cabbage, Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Salsify, Leeks, Corn Salad, Parsley, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Radishes, Endive, Parsnips and Herbs.

FIELD. — Speltz, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Rape and Oats should be planted for stock food, also Rhodes Grass and all varieties of Clover, Alfalfa, English Rye, Rescue, and all varieties directed for September.

ORCHARD. — Spray your Fruit trees in order to destroy scale and other insects, and prepare land to set out more trees. If the weather is good and the trees are in sap, bud Orange trees.

Transplant Strawberry plants; they have to be transplanted every year, as they cannot be left in the same place for several years, as is done in the North. Ever-bearing and Klondyke Strawberries are the favorite for the Southern States.

FLOWER GARDEN. — Continue to sow Flower seed of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Hyacinth, Narcissus,

Oct. 1936



D. of M.	Days of Week	Light & Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	T	☽	人居
2	F	☽	人牛
3	S	☽	人鱼
4	S	☽	人鱼
5	M	☽	人鱼
6	T	☽	人鱼
7	W	☽	人鱼
8	T	☽	人鱼
9	F	☽	人鱼
10	S	☽	人鱼
11	S	☽	人
12	M	☽	人
13	T	☽	人
14	W	☽	人
15	T	☽	人
16	F	☽	人
17	S	☽	人
18	S	☽	人
19	M	☽	人
20	T	☽	人
21	W	☽	人
22	T	☽	人
23	F	☽	人
24	S	☽	人
25	S	☽	人
26	M	☽	人
27	T	☽	人
28	W	☽	人
29	T	☽	人
30	F	☽	人
31	S	☽	人

Price \$2.25.

Nov. 1936



D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	S		
2	M		
3	T		
4	W		
5	T		
6	F		
7	S		
8	S		
9	M		
10	T		
11	W		
12	T		
13	F		
14	S		
15	S		
16	M		
17	T		
18	W		
19	T		
20	F		
21	S		
22	S		
23	M		
24	T		
25	W		
26	T		
27	F		
28	S		
29	S		
30	M		

FIELD.—Sow White Flowered Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, White Dutch, Burr, Japan and Crimson Clover. Also all varieties of Grass seed, Rye, Barley, Wheat and Oats for stock food.

ORCHARD.—Prepare ground for Fruit trees during this month and towards the end of the month begin to plant.

Plant Pecan nuts to raise trees from.

Prune, work and fertilize trees which have been planted during the previous season.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Crocus, Freesias and Chinese Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming Flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as for instance, Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Larkspur, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Caleopsis, Heliotrope, Carnations and Reseda. Set out Roses and other hardy plants, and all varieties of Herbs. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn, or the imported Italian Rye Grass, which is dark green. Plant Sweet Peas.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN NOVEMBER

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—During this month continue to sow all varieties of winter vegetables as during the previous month.

All varieties of Cabbage can be sown this month and they will make fine heads in the spring.

Sow Spinach, Lettuce, Radishes, Beets, Turnips, Mustard and all fast growing vegetables.

Hot-beds should be gotten ready now for early plants; manure for same should be looked after, it ought not to be over one month old. Set out Shallots, Chives, Onion sets and Onion plants.

FIELD.—Continue to sow all varieties of Grasses, Field and Clover seed as directed for September and October.

ORCHARD.—Prepare your land to set out Fruit trees, transplant those which are dormant. Best after second frost.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Larkspur, Lobelia and Poppy. Sow Sweet Peas.

Set out roses and other hardy plants, in December.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Crocus and Freesias in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

To force Hyacinths and other bulbous rooted plants in flower pots, use light but rich soil, plant in six-inch pots, so that the top of bulbs are covered half an inch.

Give one good watering and bury the pots six inches under the ground, until the bulbs are well rooted, which takes from four to five weeks. When well rooted take the pots from the ground and gradually expose to the light, when they will soon put out and bloom well. Plant Rye Grass for your winter lawn. The Italian Imported Rye Grass seems to be the favorite.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN DECEMBER

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Peas for general crop can be planted.

Spinach, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive and some early Cabbage may be sown.

Sow early varieties of Cauliflower in a frame or a sheltered situation in the open ground to be transplanted in February.

In the latter part of this month sow Peppers, Cucumbers, Eggplants in the hot-bed.

Sow Tomatoes for forcing in a cooled-off hot-bed.

Set out Shallots, Chives, and Onion sets.

SEED DISINFECTANTS

SEMESAN. The organic mercury disinfectant for dust or liquid use on seeds, bulbs, and soil. Anthracnose, fusarium, rots, blight, rust, scab, wilt, mildew, damping-off, smut, scurf and many other diseases are controlled by this disinfectant. You can treat all you plant. Write for full information. 2 Oz. 50c; treats one-half bu. of small seed, or one bu. large seed. Lb. \$2.50; treats 5 bu. of small or 8 bu. of large seed. 5 Lbs. \$11.75; treats 25 bu. small or 40 bu. large seeds.

NEW IMP. SEMESAN BEL. For treating white and sweet potatoes. Lb. \$1.65; treats 70 to 80 bu. seed potatoes. 5 Lbs. \$7.00; treats 400 bu. of seed potatoes.

NEW IMP. SEMESAN JR. For treating seed corn. 4 Oz. 35c. Lb. \$1.00; treats 8 bu. 5 Lbs. \$4.75; treats 40 bu.

CERESAN. For cotton, millets, peas, sorghums, grains, and Narcissus. Poison. Lb. 75c. 5 Lbs. \$3.00. 3 oz. treats 1 bu. of cotton, peas or Narcissus; 2 oz. treats 1 bu. of millet or sorghum.

NOTE: These control seed-borne disease, stimulate germination, improve stands, increase quality yields.

Write for literature.

Dec. 1936

Last Quar.	New Moon	New Moon	New Moon
			

D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	T		
2	W		
3	T		
4	F		
5	S		
6	S		
7	M		
8	T		
9	W		
10	T		
11	F		
12	S		
13	S		
14	M		
15	T		
16	W		
17	T		
18	F		
19	S		
20	S		
21	M		
22	T		
23	W		
24	T		
25	F		
26	S		
27	S		
28	M		
29	T		
30	W		
31	T		

Write for literature.

DWARF VARIETIES OF FLOWERS

ACHILLEA (Milfoil, or Yarrow) *Ptarmica* "The Pearl." One of the best hardy white perennials. Grows two feet high, and from spring to frost is covered with heads of purest white double flowers. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season, if sown early. Pkt. 25c.

ABRONIA UMBELLETA. A handsome trailing plant with clusters of sweet-scented flowers, resembling verbenas in shape, but of smaller size; color rose lilac, with white eyes. Fine for baskets and vases as well as the garden. Remove the husks from the seed before sowing from October to March, as it grows much surer. Height six inches. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM. Flowers light blue or lavender, very desirable for bouquets, furnishing a continuous bloom through the summer. Plants flower well in the house all winter, when potted in the fall before frost. Height 12 inches. Hardy annual. Sow from February to June. Pkt. 5c.



Asters

COMET ASTERS. This giant class is an improvement on the old and inferior Comet class, not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader.

We consider this the finest of all Comet Asters, bearing immense fluffy flowers four inches and over in diameter, as fine as any Chrysanthemum. The flowers are very large, very double, borne on long, stiff stems, and the colors clear and handsome. Sow from December to March. White, dark blue, pink, purple and rose. Each of above. Pkt. 10c. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

ASPARAGUS FERN. A very popular house plant, much used for hanging baskets. Perennial. Sow from December to May.

Sprengeri (trailing). Pkt. 15c.

Plumosus Nanus (Erect). Pkt. 15c.

BALSAM. *Rose Flowered* (Touch-Me-Not). Intense cultivation and continuous selection have improved these flowers to such an extent that persons that having the old common forms in mind, will hardly recognize the new selected sorts. Require a rich, deep soil, good cultivation and plenty of space to grow to perfection. Sow from February to August.

Double white alpha perfecta. Pkt. 10 cents.

Double rose flowered mixed. Pkt. 5 cents.

BEGONIA. The newer forms of Begonias are among the best brilliantly beautiful flowering plants. The plants will give an abundance of bloom the first year, at the end of the season they may be placed in a warm place to protect from freezing, the following spring they will bloom more freely than ever.

Tall Vernon (mixed).. Pkt. 25c

Dwarf Vernon (mixed). Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET. A favorite flower for bouquets, white and yellow, very fragrant and producing a succession of blooms. Always wanted when a bouquet is made. Height one foot. Hardy annual. Sow from October to March.

Lutescens (creamy yellow). Pkt. 5c.

Little Dorrit (pure white). Pkt. 5c.

Maritimum Sweet. Pkt. 5c.

AMARANTHUS. Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil. Height two to three feet. Hardy annual. Sow from January to May.

Amaranthus tricolor (Joseph's coat). Pkt. 10c.

Amaranthus caudatus (Love lies bleeding). Pkt. 10c.

Amaranthus cruentus (Princess feather). Pkt. 10c.

MOLTEN FIRE. The top leaves are a fiery crimson, the lower ones maroon. This type is often seen in Brackenridge Park. Height three feet. Pkt. 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (Cyanus). The "Kornblume" of the Germans. A showy annual, of easy culture, flowering freely, in any most common garden soil. Sow from February to August. Height two feet. Double blue. Pkt. 5c.

CALLIOPSIS. A very showy border plant, producing flowers of bright scarlet and orange, crimson, red and brown. If seed pods are removed as fast as they appear, the plants will remain in bloom much longer. Height two feet. Sow from January to June. Hardy annual. Dwarf, mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

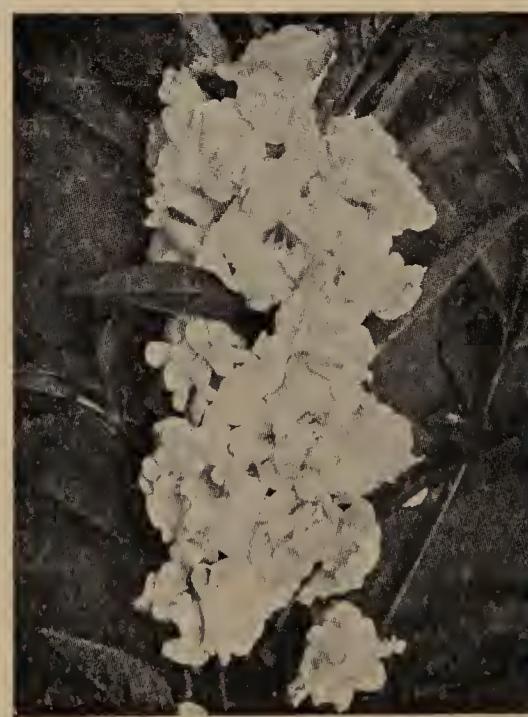
CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). This splendid variety has large flowers over three inches in diameter and are double. It blooms profusely with a succession of flowers. It comes true from seed, and is one of the best annuals for a garden display. Height 18 inches. Sow from September to March. Improved Orange, extra select. Pkt. 5c.

Meteor. Creamy white striped with orange. Pkt. 5 cents.

Improved Golden Yellow. Pkt. 5c.



Calendula



Balsam

CANNA (Indian Shot). Dwarf, Large-Flowering French. Unquestionably the finest of bedding plants for the American climate. The seeds here offered are all of our saving. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show evidence of swelling, then sow in sandy soil. Sow from March to July. Mixed. Saved from the finest sorts. Pkt. 5c.

SOIL — ITS PREPARATION

A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched by Huth's Natural Plant Mulch and green sand, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground is a little elevated in the middle, allowing the water to run off, this also shows off the plants to better advantage.

CANTERBURY BELLS, *campanula medium* (Bell flower). Campanulas embrace a great many beautiful popular perennials, like this Canterbury Bell, and there are a number of annuals of great value for forming masses, as they are neat of habit, hardy and free bloomers. Height one foot. Sow from January to March. Hardy annual. Medium, double, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CARNATIONS. This beautiful Chabaud variety and well-known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than when grown from cuttings taken from old plants. This seed will produce a fine variety of colors, with flowers good size and substance. Height 18 inches. Half hardy perennial. Plant from September to March.

Giant Double Rose Pink. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Double Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Double White. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Bright Scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

Double (mixed). Blooms in four months from time of planting. Pkt. 10c.

CASTOR BEANS (Ricinus). A luxuriant expansive foliage plant of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the necessary space. The stalks of the plant of this variety are brownish red; the leaves are very large, palmate and strikingly elegant. Height six to 10 feet. Tender annual. Plant from February to July. Pkt. 5 cents.

The three prominent varieties of Castor Beans are Ornamental or Zanzibariensis, Common and Commercial. Pkt. 5c.

CENTAUREA (Dusty Miller). Magnificent foliage plants of silver white and gray foliage, indispensable for borders and edges. Half hardy perennial. Plant from January to June. Height one foot. Pkt. 10c.

CENTAUREA (Marguerite, *Cyanus double*). A sweet-scented Centaurea. It is a sport from Centaurea Odorata, and the plants are about 24 inches high. The flowers are beautifully lacinated and produced on long stems; their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. The beauty of this easily cultivated annual is certain to excite admiration. Plant from January to June. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.



Carnation

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

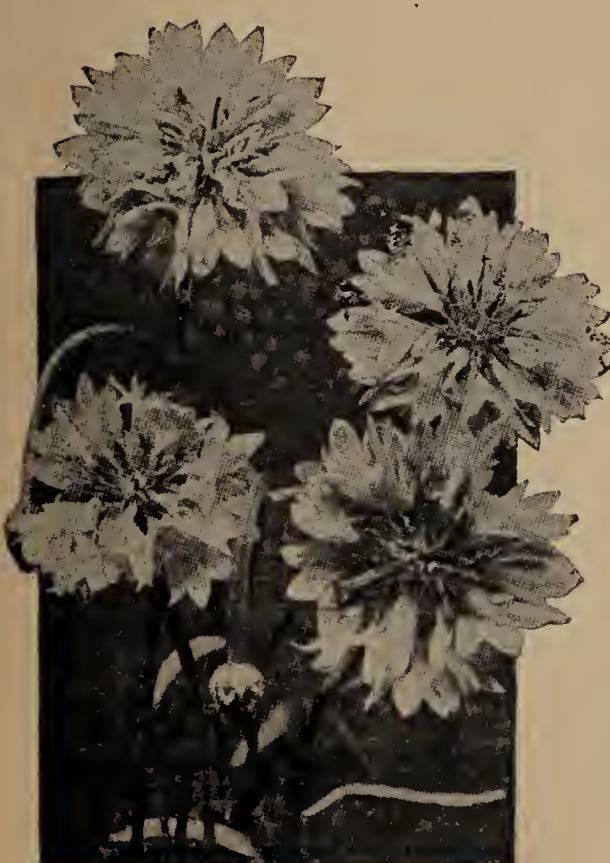
CHRYSANTHEMUMS (Early Annual). The glorious and showy autumn blooming Chrysanthemums, which are now so much admired and cultivated, have their relatives among the summer annuals, which are easily raised from seed. The plants should be thinned out eight to 12 inches apart. A little shade is desirable for them; a border on the east or northeast side of the house would be desirable. Pinch them back until July 15 to make them grow branching and full. Coronarium Double. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

SINGLE TRICOLOR MIXED (Annual Painted Daisy). Easily grown. Three colors in each flower in pleasing, yet striking contrasts. These make exceptional growth, fine cut-flowers and much more striking display than the double flowering sorts. These Single Tricolors are the finest display type. Pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL JAPANESE HYBRIDS. For late autumn blooming in the house, after the frost has destroyed all the bright colors in the garden, there is no flower to take the place of this finely shaped, double-flower produced in profusion. Height 18 inches. Plant from December to March. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

PLANNING THE FLOWER GARDEN

Before ordering flower seeds or plants it is best always to make a plan for lasting results. You don't have to be a landscape gardener to make a beautiful home place. You can make a log cabin home beautiful as well as the grounds around a costly mansion. Unsightly places, as back yards, fences and house foundations should be screened from view—all other views left unobstructed except by low-growing plants. Plan to show off the home as a pleasing sight and add to the beauty of your home each year.



Centaurea (Marguerite)



Centaurea (Dusty Miller)



Cosmos

CHINESE WOODFLOWER (*Celosia Childsi*). This is a unique form of the feathered Cockscomb, growing two to three feet high, each branch terminated with a large head of flowers that look as if made out of some silky wool material. Effective in beds or borders. Valuable for cutting, as they can be dried, and retain their bright color for weeks. Plant from March to June.

Crimson. Very rich in color. Pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA THOMPSONIA MAGNIFICA. Improved feathered Cockscombs, a recent introduction, and a most valuable one. Plants are of regular growth and produce spikes of flowers of the most harmonious color. Plant from February to June. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. Flowers large, single golden yellow. For generosity of bloom there is nothing to compare with it, and it will bear cutting far better than any other plant; at the same time it is always graceful. Plant from February to March. Pkt. 10c.

CYCLAMEN. Well known and universally admired, tuberous rooted plants producing exceedingly handsome red and white flowers. A tender perennial. One foot high. Plant in green house for potting.

Persicum. Mixed, of great beauty and many colors. Pkt. 25c.

Gigantem. Mixed, characterized by beautiful foliage and profuse bloom; each flower is from two to two and one-half inches long. Very choice. Pkt. 25c.

DOUBLE DAISY (*Bellis Perennis*). Charming little plants for edging and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat petaled, white, red, pink and variegated. Not all will come double from the seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. Height six inches. Tender perennial. Plant in spring.

Longfellow, pink; Snowball, white; Double, mixed; each Pkt. 10c.

SHASTA DAISIES. A wonderful evolution over the original form of the wild Daisy, brought about by the constant selection done by Luther Burbank.

Alaska, pure white. Pkt. 10c.

COSMOS. These are extra early mammoth flowering, and it is astonishing how very quickly they have become general favorites. Seeds sown in the open ground from February to May, will produce blooming plants that will continue to flower late in the fall. We offer the following colors: White, Pink, Crimson, Klondyke-Yellow, colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cents.

COSMOS. Extra Early Double Crested. This beautiful extra early strain come into flower as early as the Extra Early mammoth varieties. A trial would be pleasing. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

COLEUS. Probably there is no other kind of foliage plants so well known and universally admired as the Coleus. It is one of the most beautiful of our variegated foliage plants for the green house or garden decorations, ribbon-beds, etc., of rapid growth and easy culture. Plant from March to June. Height one to two feet. New Hybrid, mixed. Pkt. 15 cents.

DWARF COCKSCOMB (*Celosia Cristata*). A highly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a rooster's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but crimson is the most brilliant. Height one to 2 feet. Plant from February to June.

Dwarf Crimson. Glasgow prize. Green foliage. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Variegated. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

DELPHINIUM. These magnificent hybrids produce splendid spikes of very large flowers, semi-double and double. The spikes are from 3 to 5 feet in length. Sow in fall.

Bellamoum Dark Blue. Pkt. 15c.

Cardinale—Scarlet. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIAS. Dahlias are easy to cultivate, growing freely in most any kind of soil from seed in the spring. Height four to five feet. Perennial.

Finest Double, mixed. Pkt. 10c

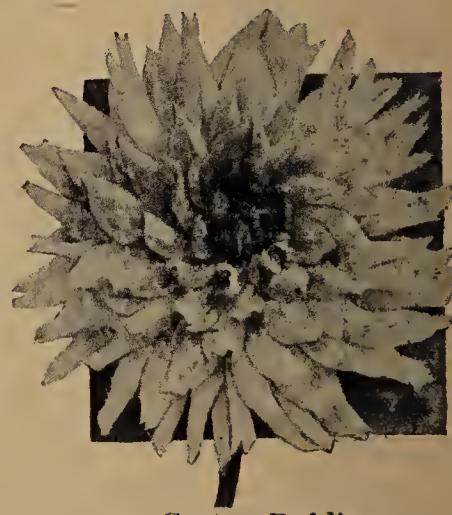
Finest Single, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Cactus Flowered, mixed. Pkt. 10c.



Dwarf Cockscomb

AFRICAN GOLD DAISY (*Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca*). Flowers 2½ inches in diameter, of glossy terra cotta orange-yellow with a dark disc surrounded by a black zone. Grow 12 to 15 inches high. Plant in spring. Pkt. 10c.



Cactus Dahlia

SAVE YOUR FINGER NAILS



Price 15c each

A very handy tool to use when working among the plants. Sink the point in the soil, draw the weeder back and forth on all sides of the plant. Throw out weeds and use like a trowel to bank soil or level the ground. Try it.

FEVERFEW (Matricaria Capensis). A free-flowering, half hardy perennial plant growing 18 inches in height. Seed sown early in the spring in the open ground will produce flowers by fall. The plant throws up numerous stems terminating in clusters of very double pure white flowers three-quarters of an inch in diameter. These are desirable for cut flowers. Pkt. 10c.

FUCHSIA. The varieties of Fuchsias are now numbered by hundreds and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are as easily grown from seeds as raised from cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Height one to three feet. Double and Single, mixed. Pkt. 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis Alpestris). This beautiful little flower is to well known to require description or recommendation. The delicate blue flowers appear all summer. Height six inches. Plant in spring. Pkt. 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Mirabilis Jalaba). A handsome plant for making attractive display of its many colored flowers from the middle of June until frost. The blossoms are marbled and spotted, while others will have striped or partly colored flowers. The leading colors are red, white and yellow, with stripes and variegations of all three. Height two feet. Plant from February to June. Pkt. 5c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis). Showy and useful flowers for the border, flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped, of all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height two feet. Plant in spring. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.



Geranium

JOB'S TEAR (Coccyzus Lachrymae). Curious ornamental grass from East India with corn-like leaves and seeds of slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Plant in spring. Height three feet. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c.

HELIOTROPE. A well known popular green house plant, fine for bedding, vases or baskets and exquisite for pot culture in winter. Flowers borne in clusters and exceedingly fragrant. Height one foot. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

HIBISCUS (Marshmallow). Giant Yellow or Golden Bowl. Showy ornamental perennial plants for mixed beds or shrubbery borders. Flowers from six to nine inches diameter; of a rich deep cream, with a velvety-maroon center. Pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCKS (Chaters Superb). A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining in bloom for a long time. It is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height five feet. Plant from November to April. Separate colors, double white, pink, yellow, red, each. Pkt. 10c.

Finest prize mixture of double varieties. Pkt. 10c.

ICE PLANT (Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum). Dwarf plant of procumbent or trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rock work, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with panicles, resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, forming a curious and attractive display. Height six inches. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

LANTANA. Rapid growing plants; the flowers are borne in Verbena-like heads embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Half hardy perennial. Height two feet. Hybrid. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



Fuchsia

GAILLARDIA. A showy annual, brownish red flowers, bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season, and until after heavy frosts. Height 18 inches. All colors. Plant in spring. Double mixed. Pkt. 10c.

GERANIUM (Pelargonium Zonale). Probably the Geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other plant known. The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some of the varieties render them very desirable for pot culture or bedding. Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties. Height one to two feet. Half hardy perennial. Single and Double, mixed. Pkt. 15c.

GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA (Globe Amaranth). Old fashioned Bachelor Button. An excellent everlasting or immortelle; flowers globe-shaped, in purple, white, strawberry, pink, and variegated. Retain their shape and color when dried; are also good for cutting as fresh flowers. Plant from February to June. Height 10 inches. Separate color or mixed. Pkt. 5c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). Small fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable. In bloom through the summer until frost. Elegans, annual. Plant from November to April. Height one foot. Grandiflora Rosea. Pkt. 10c. Grandiflora True White. Pkt. 10c.

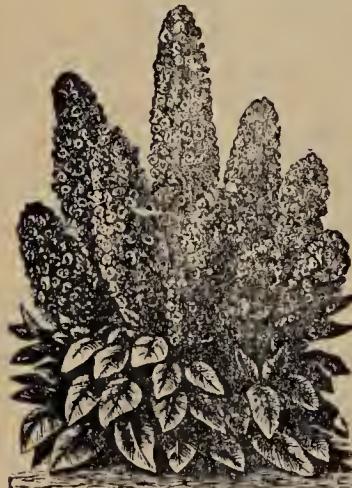
HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower or Everlasting). You cut them when in bloom, and they keep all winter. One of the best immortelles; good shape, size and variety of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, white, pink, rose, red and crimson. Retain their natural shape perfectly when dried. In bloom until destroyed by frosts. Plant in spring. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual. Double, mixed. Pkt. 10.



Everlasting or Straw Flower



Double Larkspur



Mignonette

MIGNONETTE (*Reseda Odorata*). Sweet Grandiflora. Very fragrant, large flowering. Pkt. 5c.

Red Goliath. Of strong, yet compact habit with rich green foliage; the giant trusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks. Plant in spring and summer. Pkt. 10c.

MOURNING BRIDE SCABIOSA (*Scabiosa Atropurpurea*). One of the best flowers for bouquets; plants of tall habit and compact, the flowers borne upon long, wiry stems. In bloom from August 'till after severe

frosts. Plant from October to April. Height 24 inches. Annual, large flowered, double. Red, blue, reddish black, rose pink, pure white and mixed, each. Pkt. 10c.

NEW DWARF ROSE (*Rosa Polyantha Nana*). Height 20 inches. This variety comes to us from France. The rose commences blooming when about eight inches high. Their bloom is continuous throughout the summer, but is naturally more abundant the second season. The flowers are single, semi-double and double in almost equal proportions. A young plant raised from seed sown, expands its first flowers in three months. White and pink. Plant in spring. Pkt. 15c.

NIGELLA DAMASCENA (Love in a Mist). A showy annual with finely cut foliage and curiously formed flowers of light blue color. The form and color make them very desirable for bouquets. Plant in spring. Height one foot. Double blue. Pkt. 10c.

HOW TO MAINTAIN A GOOD FLOWER BED. Maintaining a good flower bed is not a particularly hard task, but it does require attention at the right time. Fertilizing should be done but not overdone. If Swift's Vigoro Fertilizer is used you will get some very pleasing results. Also Huth's Natural Plant Mulch is safe, and no danger for plant diseases or weed seeds. Maintain proper watering by being sure that the water soaks thoroughly into the soil.



Marigold



Mexican Fire Bush

LOBELIA. An elegant and useful class of dwarf plants, compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate flowers. In bloom during summer and autumn. Makes a neat and effective border for geranium beds and beds of ornamental plants; pretty for baskets, vases and piazza decoration. Height six inches. Half hardy annual. Blue Crystal Palace. Pkt. 10c.

LACEFLOWER-Trachymene (*Didiscus Caerulea*). This exquisite plant is of easy culture in Texas and adjoining states. It has dainty flowers that are excellent for bouquets. If you love flowers, by all means plant these in your garden. Sow seed from November to April.

Blue Lace Flower. Pkt. 10c.

White Lace Flower (Queen Anne's Lace). Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR (Annual Delphinium). These handsome Larkspurs are very effective in borders and planted among shrubs. The graceful spikes of bloom are much valued for vases. They continue long in bloom. The Hyacinth-flowered and branching varieties bloom a little later than the Stock-flowered. Sow seed in the open border either in early spring or late fall, so germination may take place very early in the spring. Height two feet.

Double Stock Flowered, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Double Stock Flowered, dark blue. Pkt. 10c.

Doub'e Stock Flowered, light blue. Pkt. 1\$c.

Double Stock Flowered, Exquisite, pink. Pkt. 10c.

Double Stock Flowered, white. Pkt. 1\$c.

Double Stock Flowered, scarlet rose. Pkt. 10c.

MEXICAN FIRE BUSH (*Kochia Trichophila* or *Summer Cypress*). An easily grown annual, which, sown thinly in spring soon forms a cypress-like hedge or the most lively green. Early in the fall the ends of the shoots are thickly set with small bright scarlet flowers, the bushy plants resembling balls of fire. The plants are equally showy planted singly to show the round, ball-like forms on all sides or grown in continuous rows. Pkt. 10c.



Nasturtium

bouquet. This assortment includes the

Gynereum Argenteum (Pampa Grass). Forms elegant plumes of striking appearance. Pkt. 10c.

Lagurus Ovata (Hare's Tail). Very pretty in bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass). Pkt. 10c.

WHEN TO SOW PANSY SEED. This depends, of course, on climatic conditions, but for early blooming stock for spring sales, the seed should be sown in the fall, early enough so that seedlings transplanted in the late fall, according to the climate, will reach an almost ready-to-bloom stage as winter sets in, so that with the first warm days of gardening weather, they will come into bloom at once.

It takes six to seven weeks during warm weather to produce sizeable seedlings, and four to six weeks more growing on, to be ready for setting out.

HUTH'S GIANT PRIZE PANSIES. The imposing five-spotted flowers are from 2½ to 3 three inches in diameter, perfectly round in form and borne on long graceful stems, a decided advantage over the old short stemmed sorts. The beauty of these plants is in their being covered over with flowers of brilliant and rich colors. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.



Pansy

Good Mixed. Consisting of many popular colors. Pkt. 5c.

Large Flowered (Giant Pansies). White, with dark centers. Black, King of the Blacks. Yellow, with dark center. Blue, light blue. Purple, deep royal purple. Bronze, a fine golden bronze. Mixed, many colors. Pkt. 10c.

Sweet Scented. This lovely new class is the result of a hybridization of the Pansy and the Sweet Violet, retaining the delightful perfume with Pansy bloom, and in many colors. They include pure white, yellow, black, maroon, orange and lavender, also striped, blotched, etc. Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA are unsurpassed for massing in beds. They are used along walks and drive ways and are often grown in window boxes. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always make them popular. They endure drought exceptionally well. It is wise to sow the seed on soil covered with thin cover of peat moss.

Giants of California. Produce immense, large flowered blossoms. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Double mixed. Saved from the double large flowered Fringed. Pkt. 25 cents.

Striped and Blotched, single Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Deep Violet Erecta. Pkt. 10c

Rose Pink, Nana Erecta. Pkt. 10 cents.

Red, Nana Erecta. Pkt. 10c.

Single Nana Erecta, mixed. Pkt. 5 cents.



Pampas Grass



Petunia

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA. No flower excels this in all the qualities that make it a popular annual. The flowers are brilliant and of varied colors; it blooms profusely and continuously. Height 18 inches. We have the extra large flowering.

Alba, White, Pink, Yellow, Violet, Red or Scarlet, and mixed colors, each. Pkt. 10c.

Star of Quedlinburg. Star-shaped flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cents.

Phlox Decussata (Perennial Phlox). Choice mixed. Pkt. 15c.

PINKS (Dianthus). Splendid, large flowers of the most brilliant colors and markings; constantly in bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height one foot.

Chinese (Double China). Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Hedgewigii (Single). Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Hedgewigii (Double Hedgewigii). Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Hedgewigii Alba Flore Pleno (Double). White. Pkt. 5c.

Dianthus Plumarius (Perpetual). Clove or Grass Pink, hardy and fine for old-fashioned garden. Double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE CARNATION POPPY. The flowers are perfectly double, of large, grand, pure and magnificent form. In color the glowing scarlet, light lilac, scarlet with white, and deep maroon. Double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

SHIRLEY POPPIES (Papaver Rhæas). They are similar in every way to the wild scarlet Field Poppy of England, but the range of colors is so varied that scarcely two will be found alike. Single mixed. Pkt. 5c.

ORIENTAL HYBRID POPPIES (Papaver Orientale). For brilliancy of coloring there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers are of enormous size, often measuring over six inches in diameter, while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to the most brilliant, dazzling scarlet, and richest maroon purple. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

ICELAND POPPIES (Papaver Nudicaule). The delicate, fragrant flowers are exceedingly beautiful, and with their long stems are suitable for cutting. Hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed. Single mixed. Pkt. 5c.

CALIFORNIA POPPIES (Eschscholtzia). Best Orange or Extra Golden. A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most attractive flowers grown. Plants procumbent, forming dense, bushy masses, with a succession of flowers from June until after severe frosts. Plant from October to March. Height one foot. Hardy annual. Extra Golden. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA GRANDIFLORA (Moss Rose). There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored Portulacas. They are in full bloom about the first of July until killed by frost in the autumn. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in light soil, and a dry situation. Tender annual. Height nine inches.

Double Rose, mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Single, all colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PRIMULA (Primrose). These are perhaps the most desirable of all house plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border they will bloom nearly all summer. Height nine inches.

Malacoides, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

RUDBECKIA (Biclar Superba). Golden Glow Cone Flower. Fine free-flowering annual variety, growing about two feet high. The flowers are brown, the florets golden-yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base. Useful for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWERS (Fistilesus Double Globe or Dahlia Sunflowers). An exceedingly double variety. Hardy annual. Saffron or deep orange color. Pkt. 10c.

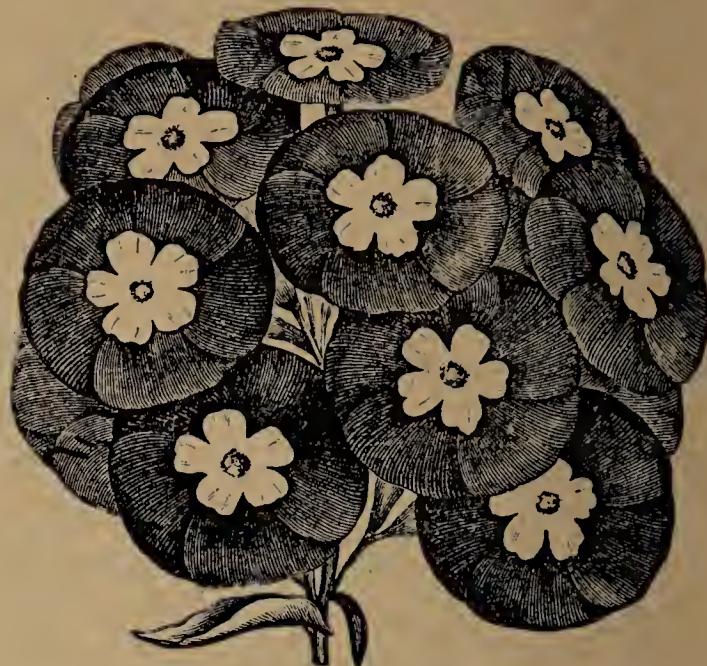
Stell'a. Pure golden yellow with black disks. Pkt. 10c.

Mammoth Russian. Flowers over 12 inches in diameter. Large dark-brown center with yellow petals. Pkt. 5c.

Red Sunflowers. We offer a flower, the petals of which are red and tipped with yellow. This is a decided novelty and will please you. Pkt. 10c.



Portulaca



Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora



California Poppy

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA. No flower excels this in all the qualities that make it a popular annual. The flowers are brilliant and of varied colors; it blooms profusely and continuously. Height 18 inches. We have the extra large flowering.

Alba, White, Pink, Yellow, Violet, Red or Scarlet, and mixed colors, each. Pkt. 10c.

Star of Quedlinburg. Star-shaped flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cents.

Phlox Decussata (Perennial Phlox). Choice mixed. Pkt. 15c.

PINKS (Dianthus). Splendid, large flowers of the most brilliant colors and markings; constantly in bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height one foot.

Chinese (Double China). Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Hedgewigii (Single). Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Hedgewigii (Double Hedgewigii). Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Hedgewigii Alba Flore Pleno (Double). White. Pkt. 5c.

Dianthus Plumarius (Perpetual). Clove or Grass Pink, hardy and fine for old-fashioned garden. Double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE CARNATION POPPY. The flowers are perfectly double, of large, grand, pure and magnificent form. In color the glowing scarlet, light lilac, scarlet with white, and deep maroon. Double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

SHIRLEY POPPIES (Papaver Rhæas). They are similar in every way to the wild scarlet Field Poppy of England, but the range of colors is so varied that scarcely two will be found alike. Single mixed. Pkt. 5c.

ORIENTAL HYBRID POPPIES (Papaver Orientale). For brilliancy of coloring there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers are of enormous size, often measuring over six inches in diameter, while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to the most brilliant, dazzling scarlet, and richest maroon purple. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

ICELAND POPPIES (Papaver Nudicaule). The delicate, fragrant flowers are exceedingly beautiful, and with their long stems are suitable for cutting. Hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed. Single mixed. Pkt. 5c.

CALIFORNIA POPPIES (Eschscholtzia). Best Orange or Extra Golden. A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most attractive flowers grown. Plants procumbent, forming dense, bushy masses, with a succession of flowers from June until after severe frosts. Plant from October to March. Height one foot. Hardy annual. Extra Golden. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA GRANDIFLORA (Moss Rose). There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored Portulacas. They are in full bloom about the first of July until killed by frost in the autumn. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in light soil, and a dry situation. Tender annual. Height nine inches.

Double Rose, mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Single, all colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PRIMULA (Primrose). These are perhaps the most desirable of all house plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border they will bloom nearly all summer. Height nine inches.

Malacoides, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

RUDBECKIA (Biclar Superba). Golden Glow Cone Flower. Fine free-flowering annual variety, growing about two feet high. The flowers are brown, the florets golden-yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base. Useful for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWERS (Fistilesus Double Globe or Dahlia Sunflowers). An exceedingly double variety. Hardy annual. Saffron or deep orange color. Pkt. 10c.

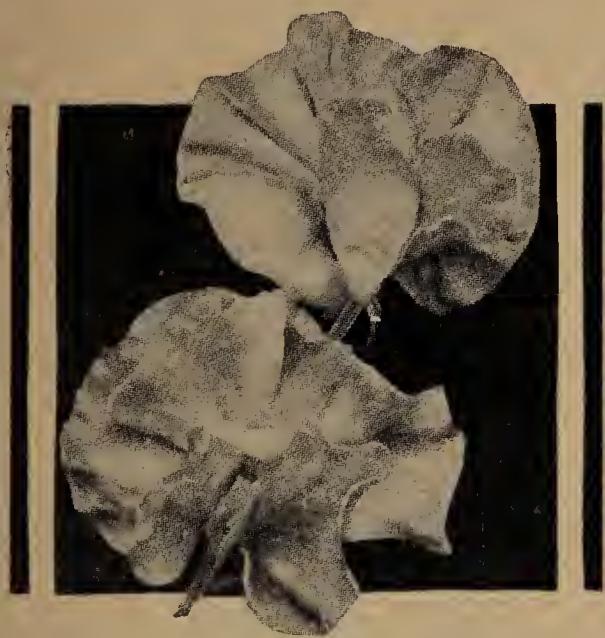
Stell'a. Pure golden yellow with black disks. Pkt. 10c.

Mammoth Russian. Flowers over 12 inches in diameter. Large dark-brown center with yellow petals. Pkt. 5c.

Red Sunflowers. We offer a flower, the petals of which are red and tipped with yellow. This is a decided novelty and will please you. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET PEAS

SPECIAL SPENCER SWEET PEAS. We recommend the following method when planting sweet peas for best results. Prepare a bed near a fence or where you can build a trellis. Spade the soil, which has been mulched with peat moss or good loamy soil, very deeply. Dig a trench about eight inches deep and place a layer about one-sixteenth of an inch thick of some good commercial fertilizer in the bottom.



Sweet Peas

Now cover this fertilizer about three inches and place the seed thereon about one inch apart in the row. Cover the seed with mellow soil about one inch. When the plants come up gradually bank the soil to the plants, leaving a few leaves stick out. Continue until plants are well above the surface. For further information, please ask us.

CRIMSON KING. Very large dark red flowers of the genuine Spencer type. Very fine. Pkt. 10c.

AMERICA. Flower a cream white, beautifully flaked and mottled with rich orange crimson. A very pleasing effect. Pkt. 10c.

HERCULES. A very large rosy pink, beautifully edged and shaded. Plants sturdy and very vigorous. A most useful pink Spencer for decoration and exhibition. Pkt. 10 cents.

GEORGE SHAWYER. A rich, giant salmon rose. Large fine Spencer form. Pkt. 10c.

KING WHITE: Standard and wings of pure white, beautifully waved and fluted. An especially attractive variety of very large size. Pkt. 10c.

KING MANOEL. A large deep chocolate maroon of exceptional merit. Pkt. 10c.

ELFRIDA PEARSON. Rich glowing, shell pink; the flowers are of largest size, beautifully waved and freely produced in "fours" on long stems. Pkt. 10c.

ROSABELLE. Large light rose with a faint tinge of purple. Flowers beautifully waved or fluted and of extra size. Pkt. 10c.

PURPLE MONARCH. Real large rich purple, being wonderful for bouquets. A charming color. Pkt. 10c.

HAWLMARK LAVENDER. Large, pure lavender. The long stems make it a very desirable cut flower. Pkt. 10c.

SPECIAL MIXTURE. This mixture is composed of the best and most popular Spencers and will certainly give satisfaction. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 25c.

SPENCER DOUBLE HYBRID. It has been a difficult task to change the habit of the Sweet Pea by hybridization and selection to the double form, and much remains to be done. The results at best is really a semi-double flower. We furnish them mixed. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 35c.

PERENNIAL SWEET PEAS (Lathyrus Latifolius). Hardy climber from five to eight feet. A strong growing vine which comes up from the root each spring and bears large compact clusters of flowers resembling those of the Sweet Pea but without fragrance. Plant seed one inch deep early in spring and provide a wire or trellis support for the vines. Pkt. 15c. Oz. 75c.

SWEET WILLIAMS. A great variety of rich flowers, eyed and variegated with other shades forming large trusses of blossoms, remaining a long time in bloom. Height 18 inches. Single mixed. Pkt. 5c. Double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS. Flowers of the richest colors, blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc., with texture like rich velvet; each petal beautifully penciled. Splendid for bouquets. Height two feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cents.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly Flower). Flowers different shades of blue, curiously cut and delicately spotted, laced with crimson, white and yellow, etc. Adapted for garden and indoor culture. Excellent for bouquets. Height 18 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET SULTAN (Centaurea Imperialis). A handsome annual with fragrant flowers borne on long slender stems. Their fragrance and habit of growth adapt them finely for bouquets. In bloom from July until October. Height two feet. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage). Flowering Sage is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes and continues in bloom until frost in the open ground. This variety is of the dwarf habit. Height 1½ feet. Tender annual.

Fireball. Pkt. 10c.

Drooping Spike. Pkt. 10c.



Salvia



Sweet Williams



Snapdragon

July. They will grow in poor soil.

TEN WEEKS STOCKS (*Cherianthus Matthiola*). Cut and Come Again. Plants grow about one foot high, making a compact bush covered with splendid spikes; in bloom from July until frost. Plant from October to April. We can supply the Dwarf Large Flowering pink, blue, red, yellow, lavender, white, and mixed. Each. Pkt. 10c.

SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum*). Large flowers medium, one of the most desirable flowers; long stem, large flowering and semi-dwarf, 1½ to two feet high; biennial.

Golden Queen. Large flowering rich golden yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Silvery Pink. This variety has a delicate pearly pink-self. Pkt. 10c.

Pure White. Long stem and fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Empress Red. New variety growing 2½ feet high, and a profuse bloomer. Color, beautiful rich, velvety crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Gloria. A pretty rich, deep rose. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

TEXAS BLUE BONNET (*Lupine*) (*Perennis*). Plants are 12 inches high, rather stout, minutely pubescent, leaves long petioled, soft, downy, and while the flowers are mostly blue they sometimes vary to white. Plant the seed in fall and early spring as the plants are early bloomers and the flowers remain through June and July. The flower is beautiful and ideal for bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

TEXAS BLUE BELL (*Lesianthus Russellianus*). Perennial; growing two feet high and the flowers are bell shaped of beautiful, bright blue. Plants are raised from seeds and also by division or cuttings. Seed should be started early under glass. Transplant seedlings as soon as they can be handled. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA. The most popular bedding plant grown from seed. The fine varieties of colors with stripes and markings of different shades, profuse and long continued bloom, and excellent for bouquets.

Mammoth Verbena. In the following colors: White, pink shades, purple shades, blue shades, scarlet, yellow; each. Pkt. 10c.

MAMMOTH VERBENA PLANTS. Next to the Geranium the Verbena is the most popular and useful of bedding plants. With proper care your Verbena bed may be kept in blossom long after other flowers have gone. white, purple, pink and several other colors; mixed colors. 75c Doz., postpaid.



Verbena

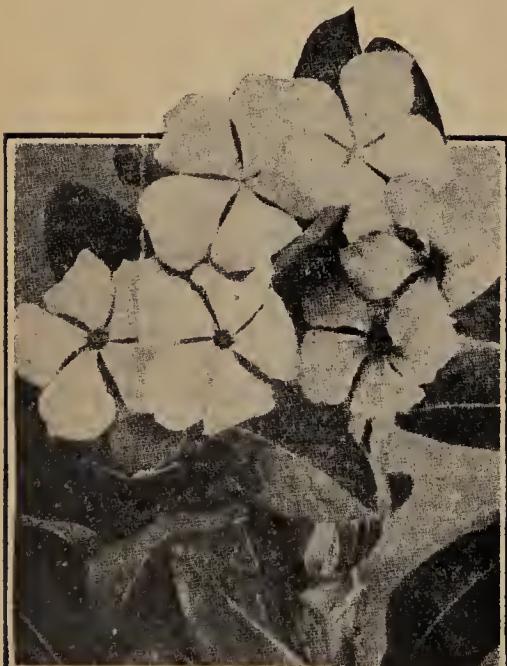
VINCA (*Rosea*, *Madagascar Periwinkle*). An attractive and ornamental plant. Very good for bedding and borders. It is free blooming and makes a fine cut flower, all the buds opening in water. It also makes a fine pot plant. Seed may be sown early in spring in seed boxes or in the open ground after danger of frost is over. If seed is sown early the plants will bloom the first summer. They can be taken up in the fall and kept in the house throughout the winter. Pure white, soft pink, white with crimson center, rose, mixed colors. Each. Pkt. 10c.

VIOLET (*Viola Odorata*). On account of its fragrance and early appearance, the Violet should not be wanting in any garden. A single flower will perfume the whole room. Succeeds best in a shady place, and can easily be increased by dividing the roots. The Violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial. Height four inches. Pkt. 10c.

VIOLET PLANTS. A few plants of this modest but popular favorite should be in every garden.

California. Single flowers of deepest blue or purple are borne on stems six to eight inches long. Large quantities of this variety are grown for cut flowers. Splendid for bouquets. Dozen 25c.

WILD GARDEN FLOWER. A mixture of all kinds of flowers seeds. Any one who has planted and cultivated flowers in neatly laid out beds and borders is aware of the labor and constant care and attention required to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give it this care, "The Wild Flower Garden" presents a substitute which for its unusual and varied beauty, and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no equal. The seeds



Vinca, or Periwinkle

we offer for the "Wild Flowers Garden" are a mixture of over 150 different varieties, and being mixed, can be offered at a much cheaper price than when sold in separate packages. No one not having such a bed can form an idea of its beauty, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new almost every day. Large Pkt. 10c. One Ounce 50c.

WALL FLOWER (*Cherianthus Cherri*). The massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly single and combine many shades of color—the orange, purple and chocolate predominating. Height 18 inches. Annual, single mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Put in a handful of HUTH'S GREEN SAND around the roots of your plants. It contains plant food which is available by contact only and therefore would be a help to all plant life.



Giant Mammoth Zinnia

ZINNIA SCABIOSA FLOWERED. A new variety being, a cross between a Scabiosa and Zinnia. This new strain of Zinnia comes to us from Italy. The flowers are large with the center crested, which adds to the expression of the flower. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20c.

DOUBLE LILLIPUT ZINNIA. The most dainty and ornamental miniature Zinnia in existence. It is truly Lilliputian growth, the plants growing from twelve to eighteen inches in height. At the same time these pretty little plants display a perfection in leaves, flowers and growth generally, not often met with in this class of the Zinnia.

White Gem. Pkt. 10c.
Canary Yellow. Pkt. 10c.
Crimson Gem. Pkt. 10c.

Salmon Rose. Pkt. 10c.
Purple. Pkt. 10c.
Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.



Victory and Picotee Zinnias

NEW ZEBRA. Striped like the animals of distant lands, the name of which it has. Large, full flowers; petals twisted, curved and crested in the most fantastic manner. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PICOTEE. A very pretty mixture, producing large double fringed flowers in a good range of desirable colors, in the lighter shades each petal is distinctly tipped with maroon while the dark colored flowers are tipped with a light contrasting color, of special value for cutting when the unusual color arrangement can be seen to best advantage. Will not produce more than about 60 per cent true flowers. Pkt. 15c.

VICTORY. A very distinct variety with large, densely double quilled flowers, which are well shown in the illustration, the colors are mostly in russet, orange, old rose, and other autumn tints. Pkt. 15c.

ZINNIAS

The well known bush-like plants of Zinnias produce a profusion of large double imbricated flowers, borne on stiff stems. They are much used for bedding and are suitable for borders and for cutting.

There is much satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias with their twisted and recurved petalled flowers in many bright colors, and when nearly every other flower has been killed by frost this plant is still in full bloom. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season, and the wide range of color is not less remarkable than their unusual depth and richness.

Zinnias begin to bloom early in the summer and continue profusely until frost, requiring no attention and succeeding almost anywhere. Very few flowers have such a long period of popularity as has this old-fashioned Zinnia.

Sow the seed early in spring, in open ground in good rich soil, preferably in rows one and one-half feet apart and covering about one-fourth inch deep. When the young plants are one to two inches high, thin to six inches apart. Start under glass for earlier blooming. Half hardy annual; tall growing, usually about 1½ to two feet high.

Giant Mammoth Flowered. An improved strain which produces immense double flowers three to four inches in diameter in an extremely wide range of colors. The plants are hardy, of very vigorous growth, often three feet high, and remain in bloom from early summer until killed by severe frost.

Crimson	Pkt. 10c	Lavender	Pkt. 10c
Canary Yellow	Pkt. 10c	Scarlet	Pkt. 10c
Burnt Orange	Pkt. 10c	White	Pkt. 10c
Deep Salmon, Rose, Pink	Pkt. 10c		

Mixed. A choice mixture of the above shades and colors. Pkt. 10c. Oz. \$1.00.



Lilliput Zinnias

GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED. A superb strain of giant flowered Zinnias, originated by Jno. Bodger & Sons Co., California, a few seasons ago. Remarkable not only for their free blooming qualities but their magnificent range of colors. They vary from purest white to dark crimson and purple, with innumerable intervening odd shades, of terra cotta, salmon and golden yellow. The blossoms are not only of immense size, but are quite distinct in form to any other strain of Zinnias grown at the present time. The petals are exceedingly channelled, which reminds one of Dahlias, rather than Zinnias, hence the name of the strain.

Blossoms are simply enormous as to size — 5½ to six inch blossoms being quite common. The plants are of sturdy growth and blossom, without intermission from early summer until late autumn.

Exquisite. By far the most pleasing of our collection. Truly Dahlia flowered as regards form and size. Color light rose with center a deep rose (Tyrian Rose). Pkt. 15c.

Golden State. A very rich orange yellow (Cadmium). Yellow in the bud, turning to an attractive orange when in full bloom. Pkt. 15c.

Crimson Monarch. By far the largest and best of red shades. Flowers often eight inches in diameter. Plants very vigorous. A marvelous production of extraordinary merit. Pkt. 15c.

Dream. A fine, deep lavender, turning to purple (Mallow Purple); a new, desirable shade in Zinnias. Pkt. 20c.

Polar Bear. A very large, pure white, the best white yet seen in Zinnias. True Dahlia form. Pkt. 15c.

Special Gold Medal Mixed. Pkt. 15c. Oz. \$1.50, postpaid.

CLIMBING VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS

All Prices of Flower Seeds are Postpaid. Plant From February to July.

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE (*Dolichos Lignosus*). A rapid growing evergreen climber flowering freely in clusters of rose pea-shaped flowers. Very desirable for covering arbors, trellises, fences, etc. Pkt. 10c.

AMPELOPSIS. One of the best climbing plants for permanent situations, as it is perfectly hardy, clinging to the sides of whatever it may be grown against by the rootlets it throws out all along the stems. Height five to 10 feet. Hardy perennial.

Ampelopsis Veitchi (Japan or Boston Ivy). Pkt. 10c.

BALLOON VINE (*Alamo Vine*) (*Cardiospermum Halicacabum*). A favorite with children, being remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules containing the seed. It is sometimes called "Love-in-a-Puff." A rapid and graceful climber. Flowers small, white. Annual. Six feet high. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAM APPLE. Attractive creamy flowers, followed by small fruits about the size of a lemon; rich orange when ripe. Fine for trellises. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAM PEAR. Rapid growing with beautiful fruits of a rich golden yellow color. Pkt. 5c.



Balsam Pear



Balsam Apple

TALL MORNING GLORY (*Convolvulus Major*, *Ipomoea Purpea*). This well known annual is one of the most popular climbers. Of rapid growth, soon covering a fence or trellis with abundant foliage and bright flowers. Height 20 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

PINK MORNING GLORY (*Setosa*, *Brazilian Morning Glory*). Flowers of pleasing rose color, borne very freely in large clusters. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE MORNING GLORY. The variety is almost limitless, running from the darkest reds and purples through all shades of blue and pink to snow-white. Flowers are streaked, mottled, striped, marbled, and bordered in wonderful fashion. They are double and semi-double and some are so much fringed as to have the appearance of a double flower. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

JAPANESE HOP (*Humulus Japonicus*). A rapid growing, perfectly hardy, annual climber of the hop family. Sows itself after the first year. Variegated leaves. Pkt. 10c.

FANCY JAPANESE (Fringed). The perfection of Morning Glories. Immense flowers, often as big as a saucer. The foliage is luxuriant, distinct and varied, green, silvery and yellow. Pkt. 10c.

MOONFLOWER (*Ipomoea Mexicana*). The true Moonflower is one of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers, with a dense mass of leaves stubbed every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautiful white, wax-like flowers four to six inches in diameter. Height 30 to 50 feet. Tender annual. Pkt. 10c.

LARGE BLUE MEXICAN (*Monto de la Virgen*). This Morning Glory is a desirable climber; makes a thick, dense growth of great lobed leaves and is brilliant with an endless profusion of immense blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE (Morning Glory). The flowers are single, of immense size and of strong mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

MEXICAN CORAL VINE (*Antigonon Leptopus*). A climber with beautiful rose-colored flowers in racemes two feet long, originating in Central Mexico. The profusion of blooms gives the appearance of roses at a distance, hence its Mexican name of *Rosa de Montana* or Mountain Rose. The vines are killed to the ground by frost but will grow and bloom the next spring. Sow outdoors in spring. Pkt. 10 cents.

BIGNONIA RADICANS (Trumpet Vine). Magnificent, hardy, deciduous climber, with brilliant flowers. Hardy perennial. Height 20 to 30 feet. Pkt. 10c.

CLEMATIS. Well known and universally admired for climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for their beauty and the fragrance of their blossoms. Height 15 feet. Large flowering hybrid. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

COBOEA SCANDENS. A splendid climbing plant, with large, blue bell-shaped flowers. Grows very rapidly. Height 15 to 20 feet. Tender annual. Pkt. 10c.

CLIMBING ANNUALS, MIXED. In this we have included all the popular, quick-growing climbing annuals, such as *Ipomoeas*, *Nasturtiums*, *Sweet Peas*, *Japanese Hops*, *Cypress Vine*, etc. Just the thing for covering old fences, arbors, etc. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c.



Balloon Vine



Morning Glory

YELLOW MORNING GLORY (*Convolvulus Indica Major*). This wonderful climber is ideal for permanent trellises; its growth is rapid as the Blue Mexican Morning Glory yet having large yellow flowers. It freezes down in winter and comes back from the roots early in the spring. Pkt. 10 cents.



Cardinal Climber

GOURDS (Useful as well as Ornamental). The vines are of rapid growth and with luxuriant foliage. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. All kinds mixed. Pkt. 5c.

DISH CLOTH OR LUFFA. A rapid climber, having long green fruit, which, when shelled and seeded, makes an excellent substitute for a bath sponge. Pkt. 5c.

CALABASH PIPE GOURD. The very popular Calabash Pipes are made from the fruit. When grown to make pipes, it is best to let the vines run on the ground like cucumbers. Pkt. 5c.

HERCULES CLUB. The longest gourd grown. Pkt. 5c.

DIPPER AND SIPHON. Useful for dipper. Pkt. 5c.

JAPANESE NEST EGG. White like eggs, does not crack and is not injured by heat or cold. Pkt. 5c.

SUGAR TROUGH. With thick, tough shell and of great durability. Makes dishes and other utensils for various purposes. Pkt. 5c.

NEW GUINEA POLE BEANS. This new edible vegetable grows two to four feet long, and weighs 10 to 16 pounds. Cook same as Squash, using young beans while still fuzzy. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20, postpaid.

HONEY SUCKLE (Woodbine, Chinese Evergreen). This red blooming evergreen is very fragrant and the foliage is dark green. Seeds should be sprouted under glass and transplanted in open ground after frost. Pkt. 10c.

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos Lablab, Jack Bean). Splendid climbers with abundant clustered spikes of flowers which are followed by ornamental seed pods. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. Darkness (rich purple violet), white, purple, and mixed, each. Pkt. 10c.

KUDZU VINE (Jack-in-the-Bean Stalk Vine, Pueraria Thunbergiana). The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen. The leaves resemble those of the Lima Bean

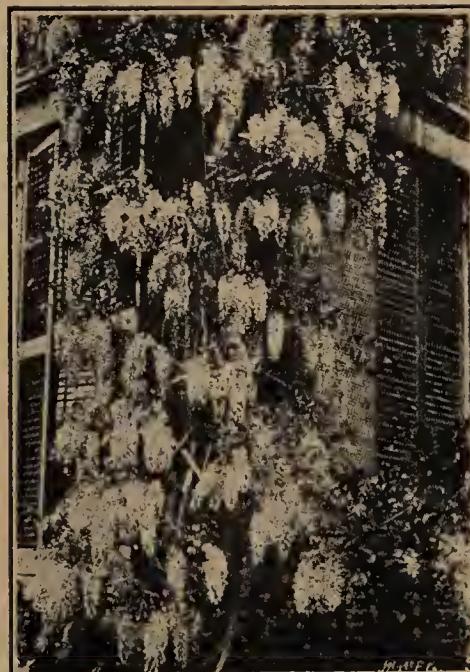
and the foliage is very dense. Will grow anywhere and can stand an immense amount of hot weather. You can almost see it grow. Pkt. 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER VINE. Has a fine scarlet flower and is very desirable for covering trellises, old fences, etc. The green pods are edible. Pkt. 5c.

PASSION FLOWER (Passiflora Coerulea). A most interesting and well known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers. Pkt. 10c.

SMILAX (Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides). No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for graceful beauty of its foliage. Commercially used as cut flowers and for wreaths. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 10c.

SMALL WHITE POLE BUTTER BEANS (Also known as the Porch-Climber). This rare, narrow-leaf, graceful vine Butter Bean, will climb 15 to 20 feet and with its leaves shaped like peach leaves and yielding an abundance of fancy edible butter beans, makes it an asset to your home. Pkt. 10c.



Wisteria Vine

CARDINAL CLIMBER (Ipomea Hybrida). Also called Jewel Vine. It is a rapid grower and attains a height of 25 feet in a season. It has beautiful fern-like leaves and is literally covered from mid-summer to frost with brilliant, fiery red flowers about one and one-half inches in diameter and borne in clusters of five. Pkt. 10c.

CYPRESS VINE (Ipomoea Quamoclit).

One of the most beautiful climbers; fine, delicate cut foliage, dotted with small scarlet and white flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work, etc., it is unsurpassed in grace and beauty. Height 12 feet. Tender annual. White, red, and mixed colors, each. Pkt. 10 cents

EVENING GLORY (Bona Nox). This wonderful climber is similar to the well known Blue Mexican Morning Glory, but the buds open in the afternoon, blooming late into the evening. The very large, light blue flowers are backed by luxuriant foliage. Pkt. 10c.



Cypress Vine



Gourds

THUNBERGIA (Back-eyed Susan). Beautiful, rapid growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases, etc., very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

WISTERIA VINE (Glycine Sinensis). One of the quickest growing climbers, of fine, bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during spring. Hardy perennial. Height 20 feet. Pkt. 10c.

YARD LONG BEAN (Celestial or Asparagus Bean). A good table bean as well as a curiosity. It is very prolific and a rank grower. Should have ample arbor to climb upon. Pkt. 10c.

Prices are Postage Paid unless otherwise noted.

VEGETABLES

ARTICHOKE

CULTURE. Sow in February or March, in rich soil and transplant to permanent beds (in rows or hills) four feet apart and two feet between the plants. Green Artichoke gives only partial crop the first of the season, but the beds will be bearing for years. Protect in winter by covering of leaves or coarse manure.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The standard variety. Produces large, globular heads, scales, green shading to purple. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 60c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.25.



Green Globe Artichoke

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE. Drill the seed thinly in rows 14 inches apart in your seed bed during March and April. Transplant about January, setting the roots 12 inches apart in furrows four feet apart and 12 inches deep. Cover with two or three inches of soil, and on top of that three or four inches of well rotted manure thoroughly mixed in soil. This is sufficient for the first season and will produce a marketable crop the following April, possibly March. One ounce of seed will produce about 250 plants and it takes about four pounds to the acre.

MARTHA WASHINGTON. A sister of the Mary Washington, but more vigorous, on account of being bred to resist rust disease. It is very productive and is most uniform in type. Shoots are very large, of extra good quality, rich green color tinted with purple at tips. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.60.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. A magnificent variety. It furnishes fine, white shoots, which stay as long as they are fit to use without any artificial means of blanching. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00.

PALMETTO. Of bright green appearance, very large size and even, regular growth. Its immense productivity combined with earliness and good qualities, make it a fine variety for general use. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Roots of the Above Varieties. 35c per Dozen. Price for larger quantities on application.

BUSH BEANS

CULTURE. When the ground is properly moistened and pulverized, plant Bush Beans one or two seeds every four inches, in rows 24 inches apart. If the soil is heavy, one-half inch is deep enough. Plant deeper in sandy soil. During hot summer days, irrigate in the late afternoon. Never sprinkle Beans. Mulch the soil as it gets dry after each irrigation. One pound to 60 feet of drill; one to one and one-half bushels to the acre.

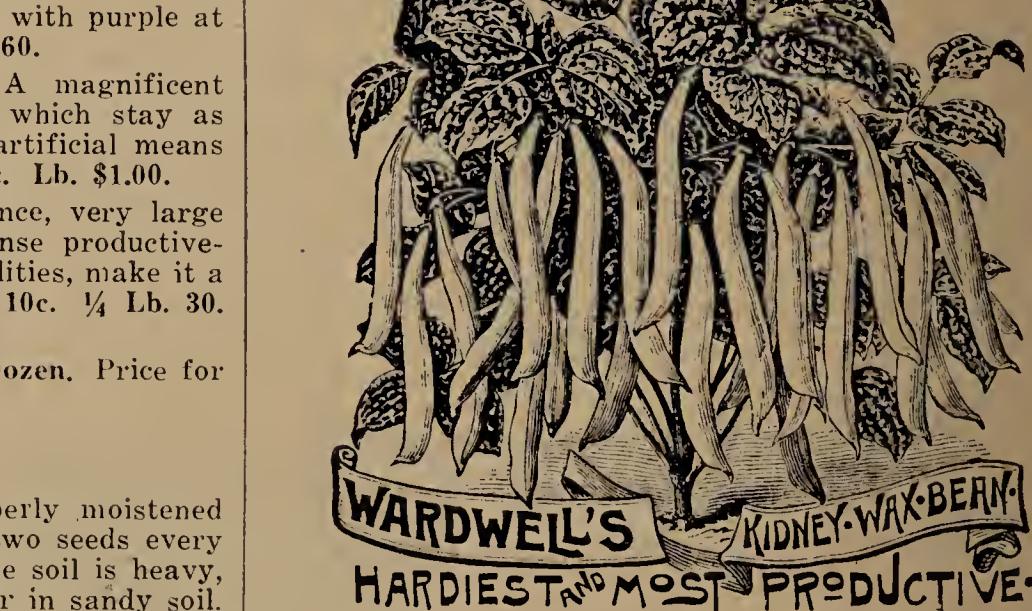
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. The best Green Podded Bean on the market. It is very early, extremely vigorous and produces an abundance of brittle, stringless pods. Pkt. 10. 1 Lb. 35c, postpaid.

EARLY RED VALENTINE. An old favorite and has only recently been surpassed by the Stringless Green Pod. Very prolific and the pods are fine and round, and very tender while young. It is an early, vigorous grower and heavy bearer; medium pods, fully flavored and uniform ripener. Pkt. 10c. 1 Lb. 35c, postpaid.

BROAD WINDSOR. Quite hardy and consequently can be planted very early. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 45c, postpaid.



Asparagus



WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. One of the most popular Wax Bush Beans for home or market gardens. Extra early, maturing in five to six weeks. Pods are flat, straight, and are produced in large quantities. Pkt. 10c. 1 Lb. 40c, postpaid.

DWARF BLACK WAX. Sometimes called Butter Beans. One of the earliest varieties, producing fine, round meat, yellow pods of good quality. Pkt. 10c. 1 Lb. 35c, postpaid.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (Rust Proof). The standard Wax Bean for years. Pods large, slightly flattened, brittle, quite stringless when young, and of golden wax color. It is very tender, of fine flavor, and excellent as a shell bean for winter use. Bushes are of compact growth and very prolific. Pkt. 10c. 1 Lb. 35c, postpaid.

POLE BEANS

WHITE SEEDED KENTUCKY WONDER. This Bean has surpassed the old Kentucky Wonder, it being earlier and bearing for a longer time. The pods are stringless and up to eight inches long, dark green, very tender, and have a delicious flavor. The dry Beans are white. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. Lb. 45c, postpaid.

KENTUCKY WONDER (or Old Homestead). This has been for a long time the most popular Bean. It is very vigorous, climbs well, and bears abundance of nearly round pods which are often 10 inches long. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 40c, postpaid.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. This wax podded Pole Bean commences to bear in 55 days, and keeps on producing until killed by frost. Vines densely laden with a solid mass of long, thick yellow pods, entirely stringless. Seed dark brown. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 45c, postpaid.

WHITE CREASE-BACK. Extremely early and matures all its pods at the same time. The pods are round, fleshy, medium sized, and silvery green. Are excellent Snap Beans, good shippers, and are especially fine for baking. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 45c, postpaid.

STRIPED CREASE-BACK. Wonderful climber and heavy bearer. Requires 72 days. Pkt. 10c. 1 Lb. 45c.

McCASLAN. Requires 65 days. Pods medium green, slightly flattened. The beans are white, and can be cooked like dry beans. Pkt. 10c. 1 Lb. 45c.

LAZY WIFE. So named because of the easy picking, and a very popular bean in some localities. Pods are broad, thick, very fleshy, entirely stringless and of a rich, buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a good dry bean for winter use. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 45c, postpaid.

CUT SHORT (or Corn Hill). The old standard for planting among corn. Pods are short, round and tender. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 45c, postpaid.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. A good wax bean among the pole varieties. It bears from July until frost, and the pods are six to eight inches long and come in clusters from three to six. The flavor is most excellent. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 45c, postpaid.



Kentucky Wonder

BUSH LIMA BEANS

LARGE BUSH LIMA. This is the bush form of the Large White Lima. The bush is about 20 inches high and up to two and a half feet in diameter, bearing from 50 to 100 large pods. Pkt. 10c. Lb. 50c, postpaid.

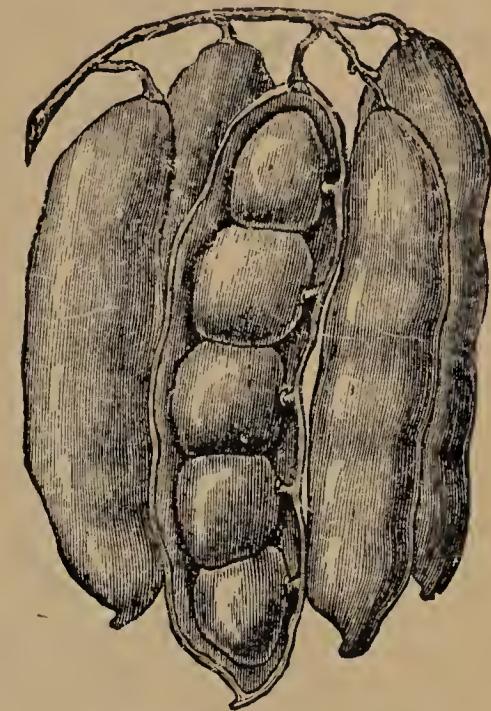
SMALL BUSH LIMA. This bean is about two weeks earlier than the Pole Lima. It needs no stakes and produces an enormous crop of delicious Lima Beans. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 40c, postpaid.

SPECKLED BUSH LIMA. A brown, flat bean, mottled with deep brown spots; most prolific Bush Lima grown; flourishes in the dryest weather and is almost drought proof, a perfect Bush Butter Bean, growing 18 inches to two feet high. If kept closely picked, continue to bear until frost kills the plant; good for summer or winter use. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 40c, postpaid.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. Grows stiffly erect, and keeps its bean pods off the ground. Plants are about 30 inches high and bear an immense crop of very large pods. From eight to 10 days earlier than other Bush Limas. Pkt. 10c. Lb. 45c.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

WORMS. The worm has spread wherever plants are grown. Whether early or late, in garden or field, it perforates the plant, and is of all things one of the most disgusting, to find hidden away in the folds of the leaf. If you want your plants free from worms, use Hammand's Slug Shot.



Bush Lima Bean

POLE LIMA BEANS

SMALL SIEVA LIMA. This is a small type of the Pole Limas. It matures quickly, produces immense crops, and makes an excellent bean for winter use. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 40c, postpaid.

LARGE WHITE LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS. The old favorite and of fine flavor. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 45c, postpaid.

POLE SPECKLED LIMA. This fine Butter Bean is better adapted for the wants of the Southern farmer than any other variety. It is a certain and abundant cropper. The vines are strong growers and cling well to the poles or trellis. Bear early and late. The beans are speckled in color, white splotched with red, but are of the very highest quality, both in the green and dry state. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 40c, postpaid.

BROCCOLI

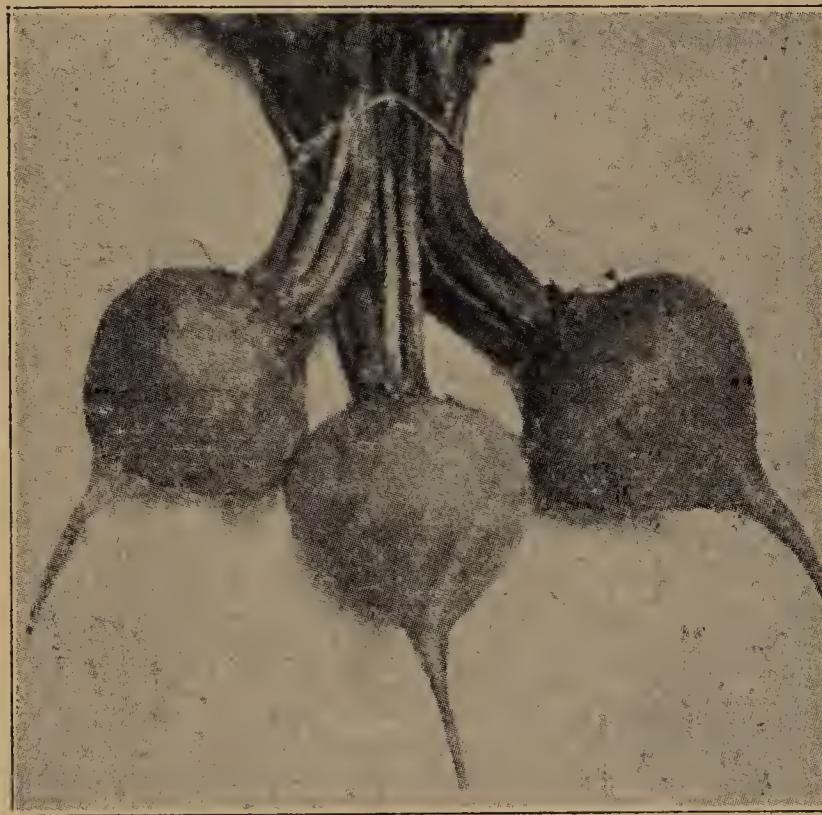
The heads resemble somewhat a coarse cauliflower and the culture is the same in all essentials as for that vegetable. Broccoli is well adapted only to those sections where the season is long, cool and rather moist. One of the most valuable features is that it withstands greater extremes of temperature than cauliflower. Sow in July, August and September.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING. Matures 90 days from date of planting. It resembles cauliflower and the quality is fully equal and by some is considered superior. This is the only variety we recommend for San Antonio and surrounding territory. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 35c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00.

BEETS

1 Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c. 1 Lb. \$1.00

CULTURE. Beets are sown where crop is to grow, in open ground, as soon as spring frosts are over, one inch deep in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, for convenience in hoeing; and young plants are thinned out, with a greater or less space between them, usually about four inches, according to size of variety grown. The thinnings from crop make excellent greens. They thrive in well enriched, moist soil, with plenty of sunshine. Growth will be greatly stimulated with a slight application of Nitrate of Soda.



Detroit Dark Red Beets

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Carefully selected strain of Turnip Beet. Very early, with a round and half-flattened root, only half buried in the soil. Skin dark violet-red.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN. Beet is small, but is exceptionally early and this entitles it to a place in every garden. Dark red in color, flesh zoned a lighter shade or a shade of pinkish white.

DETROIT DARK RED. It has a round, somewhat oval root, very smooth, and a fine, deep blood-red color. The flesh is bright red, tender and good in quality.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. Exceedingly early. Roots rounded and flattened, especially underneath. Skin very smooth, violet or slaty red, flesh dark blood color.

EARLY WONDER. It is a vermillion red; has small top; is globe shaped. One of the earliest beets.

ECLIPSE. Like the Egyptian, it is spherical; very early; smooth and has a scant foliage, but is about twice as productive. Skin and flesh a deep bright red, zoned pinkish white.

LONG BLOOD RED. Long rooted, late variety valued by many for winter use. Old standard variety for table and cattle. Yields very heavy and is the best drought resister of all. Grows entirely under ground. Flesh is of deep purplish red.

SWISS CHARD OR FOLIAGE BEET. Only the tops of this beet are used, like spinach. Stalks and midribs may be prepared like asparagus.

ALL PKTS. ON THIS PAGE, 5c

STOCK AND SUGAR BEETS

1 Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 65c

CULTURE. Soil should be plowed deeply and well pulverized. Rows should be two and a half to three feet apart and seed sown four to five pounds to the acre. When plants are four inches high, thin to about 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

Every farmer who has any stock whatever, should plant at least a small acreage of Mangels. They grow on almost any kind of soil, but a rich, moist one is preferred.

WHITE KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR. Contains 15 to 16 per cent sugar and yields under an average condition 16 tons to the acre. They can be grown as close as five inches apart and two feet between the rows. Mammoth yielder, grown for sugar, and is also used as a winter feed for cows.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL. A yellow beet, and very profitable for stock feeding. Tops are small. Roots very large, oval, but with bottom usually of larger diameter than top. Flesh is yellow zoned with white.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL. Roots attain an enormous size, are smooth, uniformly straight and thicker than the common varieties. Flesh is rose and white. Fine for feeding.

GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL. The large size Mangel combined with the great feeding value of the Sugar Beet. Roots are gray white below the ground with white flesh, and of bronze shade above.



Brussels Sprouts

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

This is another member of the Cabbage family. They form a straight stalk which bears on all sides a large number of miniature cabbages. These have a particularly fine flavor and are deemed a delicacy by many.

Culture same as cabbage. This excellent vegetable, considered the most delicious of all the Cabbage family, is finding increased demand in the public markets, and should be grown more extensively. It is a long season grower and ranks as to time with our late varieties of cauliflower. Therefore, seed should be planted for succession from July until November.

Semi-Dwarf. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c, postpaid.

CABBAGE SEED

For plants in hotbeds, sow in fall, then transplant in open in February and March. Later sow early varieties out-of-doors in March and April. For winter Cabbage, sow seed in July, August and September, then transplant in October. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants; 10 ounces of seed will produce enough plants to set out an acre in rows 30 inches apart.



Jersey Wakefield

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Requires 62 days. The finest of the early cone-shaped head varieties and is a standard everywhere it is used. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c. Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. Requires 90 days. This is the largest and surest heading red cabbage. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c. Lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY. An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers; for family use it is equalled by none. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c. 1 Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.



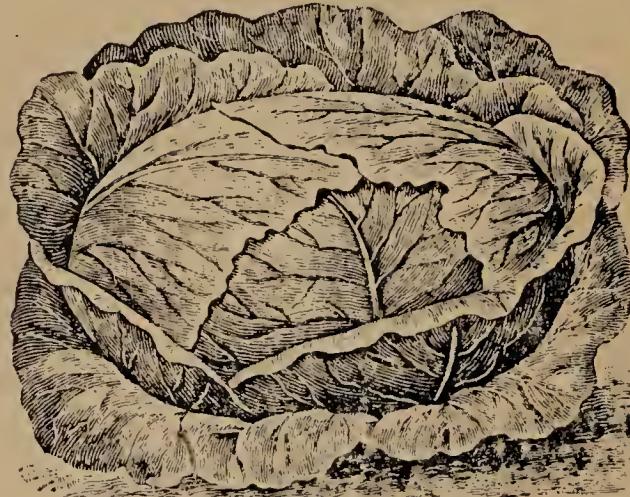
Volga Cabbage

HUTH'S VOLGA. The quickest growing, large, round variety. Uniform in growth, head hard and solid. It is two or three weeks earlier than other large kinds. The plant is nearly all head, having a few outside leaves. The quality of this cabbage is very fine, both for cooking and for kraut. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75. 1 Lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. Requires 71 days. About one week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, and makes larger heads; is very popular. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c. Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. Requires 66 days. A round-headed cabbage as early as Wakefield, being early it grows to large size, usually about 10 pounds. It is fine grained, tender, and has an interior of pure white, of exceptionally good quality. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c. Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

GOLDEN ACRE. Requires 65 days. The earliest round headed cabbage; planted especially for early market and shipping. Heads are round and very compact, usually weighing about three pounds. This cabbage is similar to Copenhagen Market, but the heads are smaller and it matures earlier. It is as early as Early Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 35c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 90c. Lb. \$3.25.



Flat Dutch

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. Requires 90 to 95 days. One of the most popular market garden varieties, and equally desirable for the home garden. Will hold in good condition a long time after being cut. Heads are large, only slightly flattened, and very firm and solid. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60. Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

SUREHEAD. Requires 95 days. Produces large, round, flat heads of the Flat Dutch type; fine texture. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60. Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. Requires 73 to 80 days. This second early variety is very sure heading and of excellent quality. The heads are very nearly round, very solid and large size for so early a variety. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c. Lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

ALL SEASONS. Requires 90 days. Heads very deep, splendid keeper. Medium early, forming large, fine heads of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c. Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. Requires 105 days. The old favorite for fall and winter use. Grows low to ground, heads large, bluish green in color, broad and flat top. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c. Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

CHINESE CABBAGE (Pe-Tsai). The wonderful green feed for people, and for poultry.

The cultivation of this Chinese Cabbage is similar to that for winter cabbage, spinach or lettuce.

Sow seed anytime through the year (for main crop from July to September. Cultivate and irrigate ground well. Do not allow ground to dry out.

Pkt. 5c. Oz. 35c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.10. Lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

CABBAGE PLANTS. We can furnish Cabbage Plants in early spring or in fall. If you are interested, write us for the names and prices of the varieties grown by us, stating amount you desire as we have special price on large quantities.

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE. For early, sow seed in hot bed in small pots and plant out when danger of frost is over. They can be marketed with a gain of six or seven weeks over those sown in the open ground. For general crops, drop in hills four to six feet apart, as soon as the weather is warm, 10 to 12 seeds in a hill, cover half an inch deep and pat it down with a hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger of insects, thin out to three or four plants to a hill. Middle of March to May 1st is the right time to sow for pickles. Pick fruits as soon as big enough to use. One ounce will plant about 50 hills.



Long Green

HUTH'S IMPROVED LONG GREEN. This is unquestionably the most popular for general use. When matured is nine to 12 inches long. Flesh is very solid, crisp and of delicate flavor. The skin is dark green and retains its color for a remarkably long time. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c, postpaid.

HUTH'S PERFECT. This is one of the very best Cucumbers grown, both for forcing and for out of doors. It is slim and symmetrical in shape and from eight to 10 inches long, and of dark, glossy green color, changing to white, without streak of yellow, only when ripe. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 80c, postpaid.

LEMON CUCUMBER. Here is a cucumber in the shape of a lemon, and having a flavor that at once puts it ahead of the common cucumber. It is bound to become a great favorite as a table delicacy. It is an excellent shipper, and pickled as a gherkin, is delicious. Pkt. 10c, postpaid.



Early White Spine

EARLY IMPROVED WHITE SPINE. Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark greenish-white and a few white spines. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Used extensively for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 80c, postpaid.

EVERBEARING. This variety is of small size, very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickle. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 80c, postpaid.

KLONDYKE. An attractive dark green cucumber, averaging six to seven inches long and two inches thick, of unsurpassed quality. An excellent pickling sort. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 80c, postpaid.

HUTH'S PICKLING. The fruit abundantly borne, averages four to five inches in length and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 80c, postpaid.

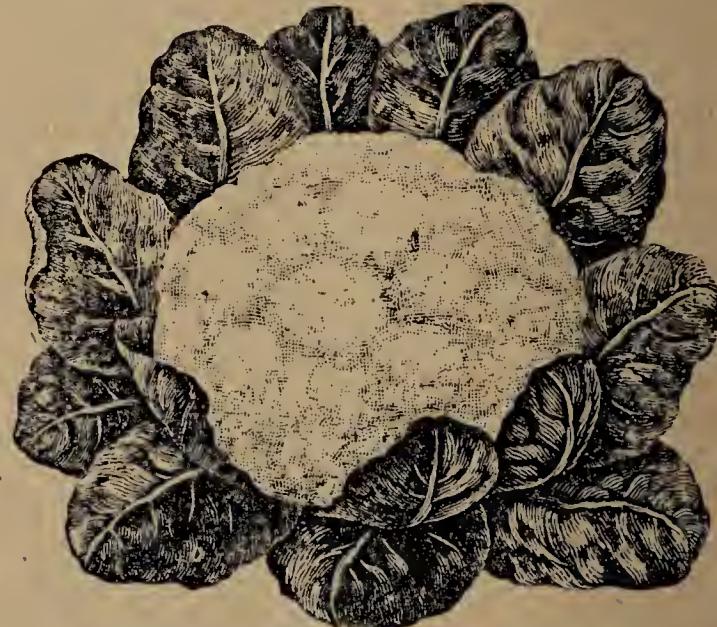
JAPANESE CLIMBING. It climbs quickly on poles or trellises and is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid and well adapted for pickling and salads. The greatest advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole or fence is evidenced when harvesting. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 80c, postpaid.

EARLY FORTUNE. The finest type of White Spine yet produced. Early, very productive and disease-resistant; fruits nine inches long, slightly tapering; flesh white, very firm and crisp, with very few seeds; color rich, dark green, which does not fade when shipped a long distance. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 80c, postpaid.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN. The fruit is very small, almost round and closely covered with spines. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 80c, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE. The same as for cabbage, except that it will pay to use extra manure and plenty of water for Cauliflower. The early kind should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of August; the late kinds may be planted out the same as cabbage. One ounce of seed produces 1,500 plants; 15,000 plants will cover one acre.



EARLY SNOWBALL. This Cauliflower is extremely early, heads with certainty and these heads are of high quality. The plant is dwarf, outer leaves are erect, while the inner leaves lap over the head, protecting it from the sun. Pkt. 20c. Oz. \$1.50. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

EARLY PARIS. An excellent French variety, and popular among the early sorts in the Paris markets. Heads are large, white, compact, solid, of excellent flavor, tender, and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short. Pkt. 10c. Oz. \$1.75. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

PLANTS. We can furnish Cauliflower plants in season 25c per dozen from September to November. Also February to April. Write for prices on large quantities.

COLLARDS

The Collard is an old-time favorite, adapted to all parts of the South and as a producer of "greens" for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal.

TRUE GEORGIA. The variety is the old-time favorite. It has a short stem and is very hardy. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the collard grows easily, and makes a good substitute for cabbage.

Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

LEEK

CULTURE. A hardy species of onion, sown in drills or broadcast. When six inches high, transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants four or five inches deep and about six inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews. One ounce to 1,000 plants.

AMERICAN FLAG. This leek aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c, postpaid.



MUSHROOMS. Can be grown wherever there is a cellar or a closed shed, in which an even temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees can be maintained.

Pure Culture Spawn

1 Brick	\$.50
2 Bricks	\$.90
4 Bricks	\$1.60

CHIVES. An unimportant member of the onion tribe, but is fine in cottage cheese and salads. Pkt. 10c, Oz. 75c.

CHICORY (Large Rooted or Coffee). Plant much used in Europe for coffee. In fall roots may be taken up, dried same as apples. Roasted and ground like coffee. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c.

CORN SALAD (Broadleaved). Used as a salad. Seeds are sown late in August or in autumn in any soil. Plant produces leaves from October until spring without requiring any attention or protection. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c. Lb. \$1.50.

GARDEN CURLED CRESS. Sow in a moist and shaded position to obtain more tender and more abundant leaves. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. 1.25.

WATER CRESS. Prepare a small shallow trench for receiving the seed, then mix the seed with some dry earth or sand and sow broadcast in the trench, and cover slightly. Soil must be cautiously watered and kept moist until the plants show their first leaves, when the water is let in, but only so much as will barely cover the plants. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 60c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00.

SWEET CORN

TEXAS HONEY JUNE. Requires 87 days. A variety of Sweet Corn, especially adapted to growing in Texas. This corn was perfected by the Texas Experiment Station at College Station, Texas. Has very heavy shucks, which makes it resistant to ear worm damage. Stalk about six feet tall. Ears, medium size, with 14 to 16 rows. We strongly recommend giving this wonderful corn a trial. Pkt. 10c. 1 Lb. 40c, postpaid.

Please write for prices in larger quantities.

GOLDEN BANTAM. Requires 80 days. This is the sweetest of the Sweet Corns; although the ears are small, it is very hardy and grows beautiful, well filled, golden ears, which cannot be beat for table use. Pkt. 10c. Lb. 30c, postpaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Requires 100 days. The standard wrinkled variety. Pkt. 10c. Lb. 30c, postpaid.

ADAMS EARLY. Requires 85 to 90 days. Matures about a week later than Adams Extra Early; makes larger ears and is planted more extensively for home use; also for market. Pkt. 10c. Lb. 25, postpaid.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Requires 100 to 105 days. This variety has small cob with deep kernels; fine for canning as well as roasting ears. Pkt. 10c. Lb. 30, postpaid.

ADAMS EXTRA EARLY. Requires 75 to 80 days. The earliest variety of Corn for roasting ears. Plant 10 pounds per acre. Pkt. 10c. Lb. 25c, postpaid.

NOTICE: For Good Roasting Ear Corn, see our Sure-cropper Prolific and Drouth Resister.

CELERY

CULTURE. For this climate sow celery in February and March, in drills four to six inches apart and cover about one-fourth inch deep. When ready to transplant, thin out two or three inches apart in the row, and leave growing until April or May, when they should be planted in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and set six inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants, but do not let any earth get into the heart.

GIANT PASCAL. A very vigorous and an extremely productive variety, with short, broad, thick, tender and fleshy green ribs, which blanch very readily when earthed up. It keeps very well under cover during winter. Pkt. 5c. 1 Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. A very fine variety of French origin. Half dwarf, compact with well-developed leaves. It needs very little blanching to fit it for the table. Pkt. 10c. 1 Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75.

WHITE PLUME. This variety is characterized by the silver white color with which its leaves are partly tinged at first. It suffers easily from the cold and should be grown for autumn rather than for winter use. Pkt. 5c. 1 Oz. 30. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00.

CARROTS

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c.

1 Lb. \$1.00.

CULTURE. Any garden soil will grow carrots. For early crops sow as early in the spring as possible and in rows 18 inches to two feet apart. Cover not more than one-half inch deep. When the plants are about three to four inches high, thin out to 2 inches apart for the small early varieties and four inches apart for the late ones. Give them plenty of room.

Keep them thoroughly hoed.

Sow one ounce of seed to 250 feet.

Chantenay

Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. 1 Lb. \$1.00

IMPERATOR. All American Selection 1933. Seven to eight inches long, deep orange colored throughout, brittle, tender, and sweet, has practically no core, and is an abundant cropper.

CHANTENAY OR MODEL. A Guerande of considerably longer size. It is delicate in flavor, juicy and sweet. Largely planted as a medium early variety.

DANVER'S HALF LONG. Fine for table use and best of all for the stock breeder, since it is a wonderful producer. It is a slender half-long root, very well colored, and has a blunt end.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. For stock feeding and table use. Fed to milch cows and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color. Root is pale orange on the underground portion, and green above ground. It is a good keeper.

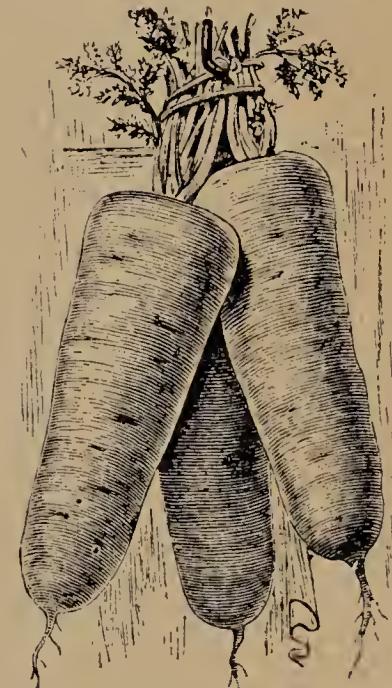
OXHEART OR GUERANDE. One of the best carrots for the table. It is remarkable for its great size and quickness of growth. The flesh is very tender and delicate, and a beautiful orange-red, paler at the center.

STOCK CARROTS

Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c. 1 Lb. 90c

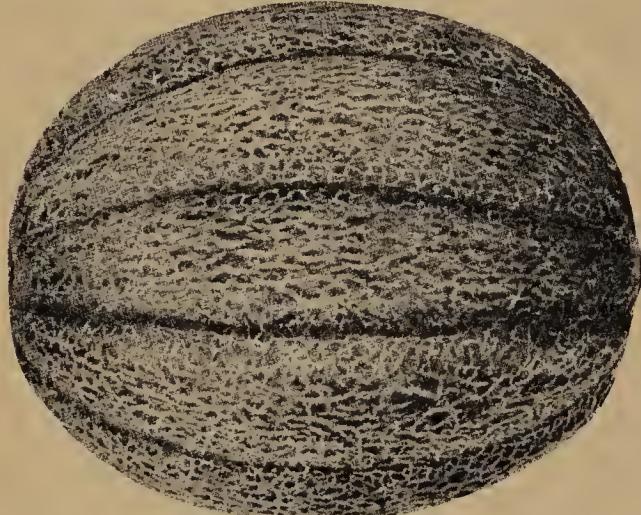
LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above ground. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock purposes.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN. Practically the same as above, only the flesh is yellow. This is also a very good keeper.



CANTELOUPES OR MUSK MELONS

CULTURE. The soil for Musk Melons must be light, rich and sandy. When there is no danger of frost, drop eight to 10 seeds in a hill six feet apart, each way, covering about three-fourths inch deep. As soon as a plant commences to run, thin out to three best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. One ounce will plant about 60 hills, and it takes one pound to one acre.



Rocky Ford

HUTH'S ROCKY FORD. This melon grown first in Rock Ford, Colorado, has in a few years acquired a national reputation. It is of the Netted type, oval in shape, averaging from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to five inches in length. It has a most delicious flavor, is very fine and smooth grained, has flesh of light green color throughout when ripe. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

HUTH'S LARGE MONTREAL. One of the largest, finest flavored and spiciest of Cantaloupes. Green fleshed; very deep ribs and heavy netting, roundish shape; very prolific; late maturing. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

HONEY DEW. A new melon having green meat and a distinct, delicious flavor. The melon was produced by crossing the well-known Rocky Ford with an African melon. The result of this cross was then crossed with the Improved Hybrid Cassaba and this produced a melon which retained the sweetness of the Rocky Ford, the delicious flavor of the African melon and the smooth, hard shell of the Cassaba. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

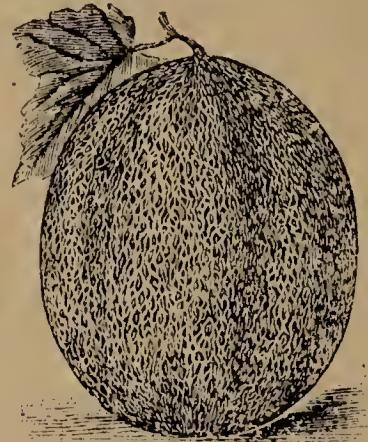
HUTH'S GEM. Crown Set. Has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness and flavor that can hardly be surpassed. The flesh is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to two inches thick, the rind is heavily netted, slightly ribbed and very thin. The melons grow to an average size of six inches in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They are ideal shipping melons. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

HONEY BALL. Possesses characteristics that make it one of the finest melons ever introduced. It is the result of a cross between Texas Cannon Ball Cantaloupe and California Honey Dew Cassaba. Resist sun scald better than most melons; a little larger in size than Rocky Ford; round and has thick wall of delicious green meat; small seed cavity, and delicious flavor; a splendid shipper. Slightly netted. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

HALE'S BEST. A remarkably early shipping melon of oval shape, about six inches long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with heavy netting and fairly distinct ribbing. Flesh exceptionally thick and deep salmon in color. A most promising and profitable variety. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

NETTED NUTMEG. We consider this the very best variety in cultivation. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive, fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green, and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

GOLD LINED NETTED ROCKY FORD. Crown set. This solid netted deep-meated Cantaloupe is an excellent melon, and will be planted extensively. The flesh is green next to the rind, changing to golden next to the seed cavity. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Pollock 10-25

HUTH'S ORANGE FLESH. Its appealing deep orange flesh is its distinctive characteristic. It is the most solid, with the smallest seed cell of any type and will weigh more to the crate. Fruit very uniform in size, nearly round and densely covered with a hard gray netting. Recommended for its hardiness, prolificness, deep flesh and excellent eating and shipping qualities. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

PEACH OR GARDEN MELON. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval-shaped and of a bright yellow color, somewhat russeted. When it first ripens it is quite hard and has very little flavor, but they soon become mellow, not sweet, and have a rich flavor, but for sweet pickles, pies, or preserving, they are superb. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c, postpaid.

BANANA. An entirely distinct variety, bearing long slender banana-like fruit. Flesh deep salmon color, thick, and of good quality. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c. Lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

WINTER PINEAPPLE CASSABA. The green melon used extensively for shipping East for the holiday and winter trade. Melons do not mature on the vines and the flavor is greatly improved by being stored in a cool place. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c. Lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Pineapple

MUSTARD

CULTURE. This is sown broadcast during fall, winter and spring. It may be used same as spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The White or Yellow Seeded is very little cultivated and is used chiefly for medical purposes, or pickling.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Highly esteemed for salads, particularly in the South. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard; flavor sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

CHINESE. A very hardy variety. Leaves are large, thick and deeply savoyed with broad white mid-rib. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

WHITE OR YELLOW. Leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

SELECTED EGG PLANT

CULTURE. Sow in hot beds very early in the spring; thin them out as soon as big enough to be handled to three or four inches each way, and later transplant to two to three feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Do not plant them outside until nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check their growth, and it will take two to three weeks before they get over it. One ounce to 1,500 plants. One-half pound seed per acre.



Black Beauty

BLACK BEAUTY. The earliest large fruited variety. The fruits set freely and develop quickly so the entire crop can be harvested before frost. They are large, thick, and of a rich, lustrous, purplish black. The calyx is entirely free from spines or thorns. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

NEW YORK PURPLE (Large Purple Spineless). This variety has about superseded all others both for market and home garden; a favorite everywhere. Our stock is extra selected direct from the best growers in New Jersey. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

EARLY LONG PURPLE. This is the earliest variety, very hardy and productive; fruit long and of superior quality. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 60c, postpaid.

PLANTS: We carry in spring, Egg Plant plants for setting out. Prices, Doz. 25c. 100, \$1.25.

ENDIVE

CULTURE. Same as for lettuce. Seed may be sown any time during the year. When plants are well started, thin out to 10 inches apart, or they may be transplanted when plants have reached a good size; gather the leaves closely together and tie loosely in an upright bunch. This blanches the inner leaves in about 10 days and adds to the crispness as a salad, as it renders the flavor mild and delicate. One ounce will sow 400 feet of row.

WHITE CURLED. The hardy variety. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c, postpaid.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN. Very thick leaved. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c, postpaid.

MOSS CURLED. Plants compact, large leaves, green and finely divided. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c, postpaid.

KOHLRABI

Bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use. With successive sowings you can have nice, tender bulbs all through the summer and fall. When well started, set out as cabbage plants. Bulbs are of very mild, delicate, cabbage-like flavor, most delicious.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The earliest and best for forcing. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c. Lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. Both Vienna Kohlrabis are very tender and excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 80c. Lb. \$2.75, postpaid.



Kohlrabi

LETTUCE

CULTURE. Lettuce can be started early in cold frames in February and transplanted to open ground as soon as it can be worked. For late crop, sow the seed in open ground as soon as season permits, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart; thin heading varieties one foot apart in the rows. Looseleaf sorts will stand closer growing. One ounce will plant 200-foot row, or three pounds will plant an acre.

MAY KING. The best Butterhead Lettuce for forcing as well as early. The outside leaves are tightly folded, making the plant practically all head. It has a rich, buttery flavor which is delicious. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. 1 Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. A very popular bunching variety; light green in color, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

PARIS WHITE (Cos or Romaine). This variety is quite distinct from the other varieties of lettuce; dark green in color; leaves are white with the faintest tint of green. Succulent and sweet. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

ICEBERG. Requires 82 days. A large crisp lettuce, always tender. Iceberg stands hot weather remarkably well and is usually sown early in August for fall use. The color is light green, lightly tinged with brown. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

PRIZEHEAD. One of the best loose, non-heading varieties, of fine quality, and very popular. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

HANSON. Requires 80 days. This is a fine variety for late summer planting, as it stands the hot, dry weather and does not get bitter like some summer varieties, of fine quality and very popular. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. A bunching variety, forming no definite head. It has a large mass of fine, brittle leaves of a light green. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Big Boston

NEW YORK OR LOS ANGELES. Requires 77 days. The finest heading variety we know and is grown by leading market gardeners throughout the South and Southwest. Leaves thick, firm, of the crisp type, forms large heads and is the favorite shipping variety. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

BIG BOSTON. Requires 75 days. A favorite among the old standard varieties of head lettuce, producing large, solid heads almost as large as New York, and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

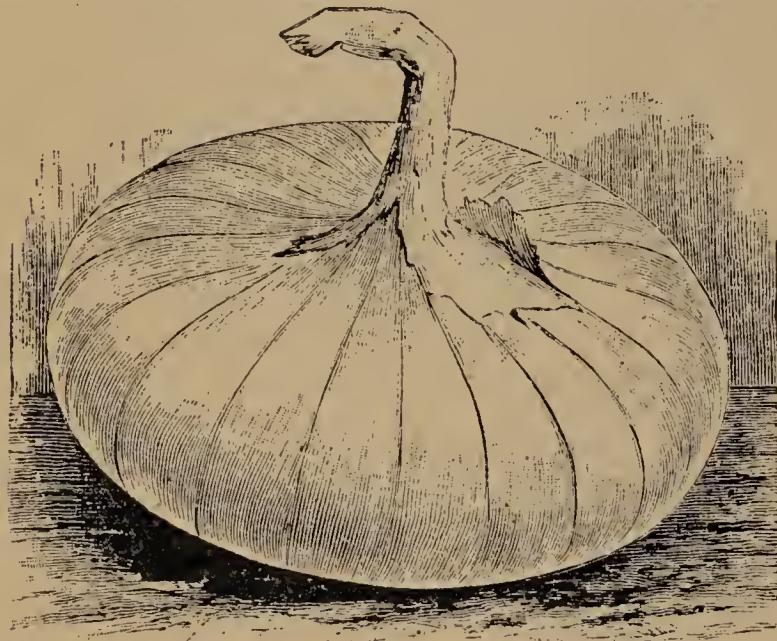
CHICKEN LETTUCE. Very hardy and a quick grower. It is light green in color, a non-heading type. Produces an abundance of leaves over a long period, excellent green feed for chickens. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER HEAD. Requires 75 days. A butter head, cabbage shaped, with thick leaves. Large in size, dark green leaves tinged with brown and spotted. The inside of the head is a rich golden yellow. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

ONION SEED

If planting for big onions, sow one ounce of seed to 75 feet of drill, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart; for best results in growing large onions, after they begin to bowl, carefully draw the dirt away from the onion until bowl is covered about one-fourth inch. If planting for green onions, it requires about one ounce of seed to 30 feet of drill.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. This opinion is of special merit because of its excellent keeping qualities; bulbs remain in excellent condition almost a year after they are harvested. The advantage of this is easily seen, especially by the Southern growers. In shape and form they resemble the Yellow Bermuda Onions, but the former are heavier in every case. The skin is quite thin and bright reddish brown, while the flesh is solid, crisp and mild. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 30c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00. Lb. \$3.50, postpaid.



Crystal White Wax Bermuda

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA. Requires 92 to 94 days. The most popular of the Bermuda Onions. It is a clear, waxy white onion and has the delightful mild flavor of the Yellow Bermuda. Like the Yellow Bermuda, it is a flat onion of medium size. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 35c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS

(Ready for Shipment November to March)

YELLOW BERMUDA ONION PLANT. 20c per 100; 500 for 75c; 1,000 for \$1.25, by mail postage extra.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX ONION PLANT. 25c per 100; 500 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$1.50, by mail postage extra.

Note: No order for less than 100 plants filled.

ONION SETS

Thirty-two pounds constitute a bushel, except the red top and shallot sets, which are 28 pounds per bushel.

YELLOW BERMUDA. Have sets of this variety in fall only. 25c per Qt.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. Have sets of this variety in fall only. 30c per Qt.

WHITE BUTTON. Sets from November to March. 30c per Qt.

DARK RED BUTTON. Sets from November to March. 25c per Qt.

YELLOW DENVERS BUTTON. Sets from November to March. 25c per Qt.

WHITE MULTIPLIER SHALLOTS. Of a pure silver white color, enormously productive, frequently producing as many as 20 bulbs in a cluster from a single bulb plant. It is of excellent quality and size for bunching green, or can be ripened for use as pickling onions. 25c per Qt.

RED MULTIPLIER SHALLOTS. Same as the white except in color. 25c Qt.

RED TOP OR EVERGREEN. Produce no seed but instead a small number of bulbs or onions, about the size of acorns, on top of the stalk. These little bulbs are used instead of seed, and will produce a large onion, maturing much earlier than from the seed. 25c per Qt.

We recommend that you order your onion sets or onion plants as early as possible to avoid disappointment.

YELLOW BERMUDA. Requires 92 to 94 days. Sometimes called White Bermuda. It is of light straw color. This is a thin, flat onion of medium size and very sweet; many people eat them like an apple. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 30c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Please write for prices in larger lots.

GENUINE PRIZETAKER. This variety is the largest, finest flavored and most superior Yellow Globe Onion; it is gifted with strong drought-resisting ability. The necks are very small and the onions always ripen up hard. An excellent keeper, exceedingly fine flavor. The flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 30c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00. Lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

WHITE CREOLE. Is similar in shape and hardness to Red Creole Onions, but silvery white in color, the veins clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities make it a favorite white onion for shipping. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 50c, postpaid.

RED CREOLE. Sow from September to December. Can be planted in the same ground for years, and require no rotation as other crops. When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill they are transplanted into rows two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five or six inches apart in the rows. The ground should be prepared before setting out the plants. In sections where it is too cold to sow onion seed in the fall, the Creole seed can be sown in January and February. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 50c, postpaid.

Pickling Onions

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL (70 days). This is the best of all for pickling and the earliest ripening onion in existence, frequently maturing in 70 days from sowing the seed. The bulbs, of a pure paper-white, are flattened, of medium size, averaging one to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, flesh crisp and mild in flavor. Largely planted for bunching and for sets. Succeeds well everywhere. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

SILVER KING ONION. White Portugal, a famous variety for raising sets because the little bulbs are so uniform. Also a splendid pickling onion with mild flavor and silvery white skin. It is flat on the bottom and thick towards the top, very firm and hard, and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Bermuda Onion Plants



Garlic

DWARF GREEN. Grows 16 to 20 inches high, can be used as a vegetable or for ornamental flower beds. Sown in spring. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. 1 Lb. \$1.25.

PARSLEY

CULTURE. Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly. It should be sown early in the spring. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and one-fourth inch deep. One ounce to 150 feet of drill, or three pounds per acre.

MOSS CURLED. The green leaves are finely cut and curley, and of dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. 85c, postpaid.

DWARF PERFECTION (or Double Curled). This parsley well deserves the name of perfection. It combines a highly decorative appearance with a fine delicate flavor and is very desirable for planting as a border around flower beds. The color is a delightful green and the leaves are attractively curled. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

PLAIN LEAVED. This is the hardiest variety, foliage very dark green with plain leaves, having a strong pars-

GARLIC. The garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the South and Mexico. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the fall six to eight inches apart, and in summer the bulbs are ready to gather.

Write for prices on large lots. Lb. 25c; subject to market change.

KALE

Often described as loose leaf cabbage, cooked as greens, improved by frost, and may be had in the garden when all other greens have perished.

Given about the same treatment as late cabbage. Sow seed one-half inch deep in rows two feet apart, and thin to 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Sown in September and early spring.

TALL GREEN CURLED OR SCOTCH. Stems straight, grows three to five feet high, bears plume 16 to 20 inches in length. Very hardy, severest winters will not kill. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. 1 Lb. \$1.25.



Moss Curled

ley flavor and much preferred in cooking. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. 85c, postpaid.

HAMBURG TURNIP ROOTED (or German Parsley). The root resembles a small parsnip and is the edible part of this sort; extensively used for flavoring soups. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c, postpaid.

GARDEN OR ENGLISH PEAS

CULTURE. Peas can be grown in every garden, but for the earliest varieties a light, warm, moderately rich soil is most suitable. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted until it is warmer. In sowing, drop a pea every two inches and cover two inches. Sow one pound to 150 feet; one bushel to the acre.

ALASKA. A variety of remarkable earliness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. The color of the dried peas is green. It ripens evenly; one picking will nearly clean off the crop. Pkt. 5c and 10c. Lb. 35c.

FIRST AND BEST. This is an early cropper of the hardy, smooth, creamy white variety. Not quite as early as Alaska. Pkt 5c and 10c. Lb. 35 cents.

GRADUS OR PROSPERITY. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is also nearly as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. It is hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground is fit to work in the spring, along with smooth peas. Also in early fall. The vine grows to a height of about 30 inches. The pods are of a light green color. It is a grand pea in all respects. Pkt. 5c and 10c. Lb. 35c.

AMERICAN WONDER. The vine grows eight to 10 inches high and is very prolific in pods; ripens in about 50 days from germination. It is among the first of the early green wrinkled sorts. Pkt. 5c and 10c. Lb. 35c.

THOS. LAXTON. A very early wrinkled variety of merit. The vines are vigorous, of medium height, usually about three feet. The pods are large, often four inches long. The green peas are very large, of fine deep color and unsurpassed in quality. One of the very best sorts for market and home garden. Pkt. 5c and 10c. Lb. 35c.

DWARF TELEPHONE. This variety is one of the finest branching, wrinkled marrows yet introduced. It bears splendid peas of the finest quality and excellent sugary flavor. The pods are of a large size of rich, dark green color, and closely packed with from eight to 10 large, delicious peas. Pkt. 5c and 10c. Lb. 35c.



BACKEYE MARROWFAT. A very productive variety of strong growth, requiring much space. If grown in the garden, brushwood or poles are necessary. Matures in 80 days after germination. Pkt. 5c and 10c. Lb. 40c.

WHITE MARROWFAT. Very similar to the Black-eye Marrowfat, except that it does not have black eyes. Pkt. 5c and 10c. Lb. 35c.

GRAY SUGAR (Edible Pods). A splendid variety with edible pods. It grows medium high, and is remarkable for its prolific character. The pods are flat, crooked, and very fleshy. Pkt. 5c and 10c. Lb. 45c.

Note: If you are in need of peas in large quantities, write us. We will make quantity prices.

HOT PEPPERS

LARGE MEXICAN CHILI (Long Red Cayenne Hot). Big money maker. This chili is grown in Mexico more largely than any other, and is rapidly increasing in acreage here. It is in a class by itself, on account of its extreme pungency. It is used almost exclusively for grinding and sold as cayenne, the trade of which is surprising. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 30c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00. Lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

TABASCO (Hot). The plants develop into large bushes bearing profusely the little bright peppers in sprays. A mature pepper measures about one inch in length and is extremely pungent. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

LONG SLIM RED CAYENNE (Hot). Fruit is a brilliant red, conical, and from two to three inches long and from three-quarters to one inch thick. Very pungent. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 40. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25. Lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

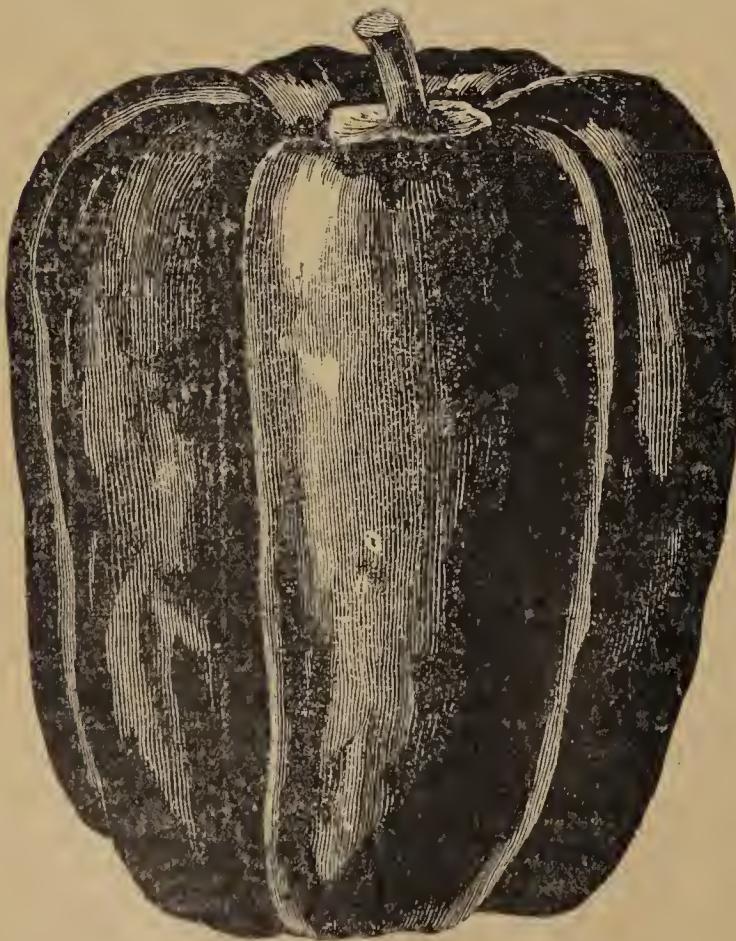
SMALL RED CHILI. Fruit about two inches long and two-fifth of an inch in diameter; red, and very hot. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25. Lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

CHILI PEQUIN (or Birdseye Hot). Fruit very small, round, and exceedingly pungent. Used for seasoning and pepper sauce. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 60c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

SWEET PEPPERS

CULTURE. Pepper should be started in a hot bed in January, and not planted outside until the ground is warm, and there is no more danger of frost. Set the plants in rows three feet apart and 18 inches in the row. One ounce produces about 1,000 plants. One-half pound of seed per acre.

CHINESE GIANT (Sweet). One of the very best and largest Mango Peppers ever produced. Mammoth in size, splendid shape, beautifully rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor. Its strong, bushy plants are heavily loaded with large fruits, which are produced throughout the season. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75. Lb. 6.50, postpaid.



Chinese Giant



Small Red Chili

CALIFORNIA WONDER (Sweet). Resembles Chinese Giant in the large size and "blocky" form of its fruit, but having an extremely thick, mild, sweet flesh not possessed by that variety. Fruit indistinctly three-lobed, upright, crimson, measuring 4½ inches in length by four inches in diameter. Rather late in maturing. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 75c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.50.

BELL OR BULL NOSE (Sweet). A very large pepper of square shape, mild, thick and hard. Suitable for stuffing and for mixing pickles. It is less pungent than other sorts, and is one of the earliest. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25. Lb. \$4.25, postpaid.

RUBY GIANT (Sweet). Of a bright red color, six to seven inches long by about four inches through. They are remarkably pleasant and mild in flavor and can be eaten sliced with vinegar, like tomatoes. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 35c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.15. Lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

WORLDBEATER (Sweet). Has the shape of the Ruby King, except that it is broader at the pointed end and almost the size of the Chinese Giant. It is far more prolific than Chinese Giant. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25. Lb. \$4.25, postpaid.

PIMENTO (Sweet). This pepper is very mild, with thick, heavy flesh and has a delicate flavor. The shape is of medium length and smooth. It is also delicious when used in salads or creamed like onions. Very prolific and a good shipper. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Pepper Plants

In spring we have plants of the Chinese Giant, and Bell or Bull Nose Sweet Peppers and small Red Chili Hot Pepper. Doz. 25c; 100 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$7.50, not postpaid.

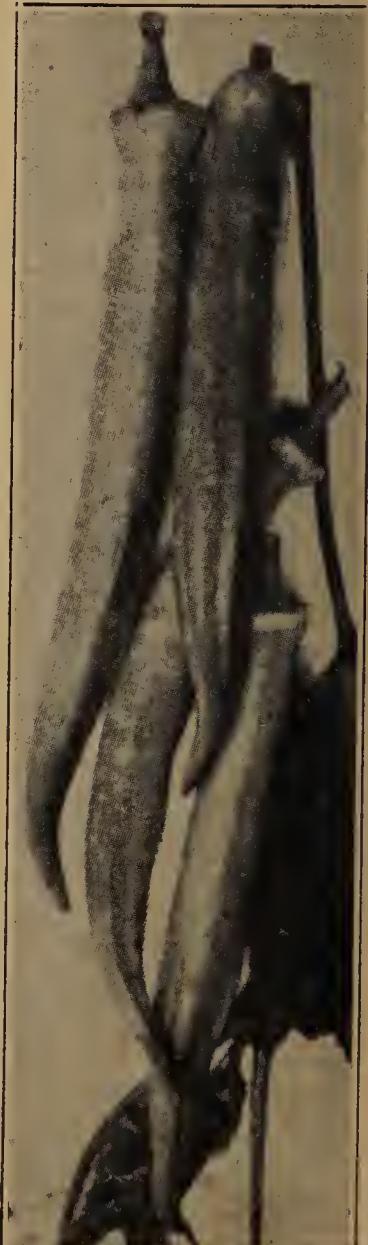
Okra or Gumbo

CULTURE. Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three inches apart, and when the plants are three inches high, thin out from 10 to 12 inches. The young green pods are served like asparagus. They can be dried for winter use. One ounce will plant 100 hills.

EARLY DWARF PROLIFIC. Short podded and productive. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

TALL OR LONG GREEN. Grows to a height of five to ten feet. Pods usually eight-ridged and about six inches long. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

HUTH'S WHITE VELVET. It is very distinct in appearance, and unlike other varieties the pod is not ridged but is perfectly smooth and round. They are of attractive appearance and superior flavor and tenderness. The plants are comparatively dwarf. The pods are of extra large size and long and produce in great abundance. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

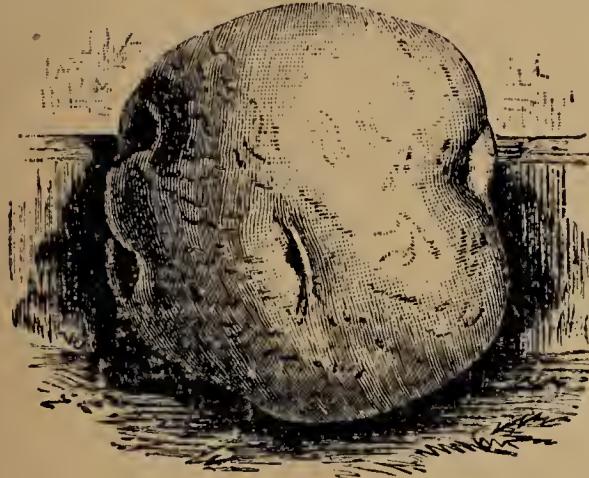


Okra or Gumbo

IRISH SEED POTATOES

CULTURE. Potatoes can be grown in any soil provided it is well drained, but if grown on sandy, rich soil, they will be of better quality than if planted on clay soil. The sets should be planted from four to six inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows four feet apart and 16 to 18 inches in the rows. It requires about 500 pounds to plant an acre.

Write for prices per bushel; we make special prices on large lots.



Irish Cobbler

BLISS TRIUMPH. This variety has all the good qualities of the Early Rose. Tubers are medium size, round, and eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Productiveness and good qualities make it one of the best early market varieties. 10 Lbs. 70c.

IRISH COBBLER. One of the most popular of the early varieties. Its excellent quality, together with its cream-white color, makes it fine for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, good keeper, and ripens uniformly. 10 Lb. 60c.

The Bliss Triumph and Irish Cobbler Seed arrive about first part of January. Please write for market prices on quantity lots.

COW PEAS, and BEANS

The character of growth in the many different varieties is quite varied. They are usually planted any time after corn planting season is over, up to first of August. Some varieties are highly esteemed for garden use; others for making hay and enriching the land. Send for special quotation on large orders.

WHIPPOORWILL. Standard early bush variety. Sow broadcast after oats or in corn rows. Lb. 15c.

BLACKEYE. Large blackeye table pea. Good either shelled or green. Lb. 20c.

BROWN CROWDER. Very popular field pea for planting between corn rows. Lb. 25c.

IRON. The vines growing four to five feet long, with large, dark green leaves. Never affected by rust, and makes a particularly fine hay. This pea seems to be immune to many diseases that attack other varieties. Lb. 25c.

CHINESE RED. This cowpea seems similar to the Iron variety due to its resistance to wilt and root-knot. The seeds are small and red and set in the pods very closely. The plant grows rather erect, making it easy to cut. Lb. 20c.

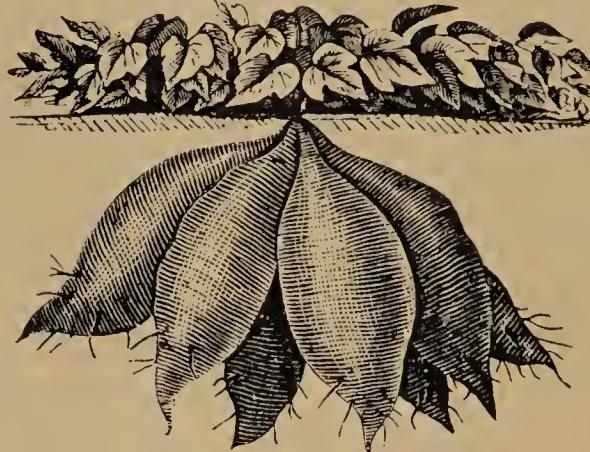
CREAM OR LADY PEAS. This is a very fine variety for table use and soil builder. Produces peas and pods that are very tender and of good flavor. Can be cooked as a shell pea when dry. Price: Lb. 20c.

MUNG BEAN. For livestock, poultry and even for the table. The Mung Bean is a comparatively new legume, but it has become at once popular. They are better than Cowpeas or Soy Beans for forage as well as for grain, and will grow when the latter fail. Growing upright to a height of about 18 inches they are more suitable for hay. Ground that produces wilt in other varieties will be suitable for Mung Beans. Planted from March to September. Lb. 40c, postpaid.

SWEET POTATOES

CULTURE. Sweet Potatoes should be started in a hot bed. When the ground is warm and the danger of frost is past, the shoots are carefully lifted and planted in rows four feet apart and 18 inches in the row. They need considerable care until well started, but after getting a good start will grow easily. They must be harvested before frost.

Sweet Potato Seeds in stock February, March, April and May; write for prices.



Sweet Potato

BLACK SPANISH. A late variety of fine quality. The skin is of a dark red color, the flesh white. The tubers are of a long shape and keep excellently.

YELLOW YAM. The old stand-by which will produce in practically any soil is well known in the South. The skin is yellow and the flesh creamish white.

PORTORICAN YAM. This wonderful variety has become extremely popular, within the past two seasons, due to its resistance to the potato weevil. It has pinkish skin with prominent vein, and the flesh of pumpkin color. Very prolific.

NANCY HALL. A smooth, yellow skinned yam; oval, uniform, with deep yellow flesh, which cooks soft and sweet. Early, and of fine quality.

PLANTS. We will have plants of the Portorican Yam, Black Spanish, Nancy Hall, and Yellow Yam about May 1st. Prices, packed at San Antonio, Texas, per 100, 50c.

If wanted by mail, add 15c per hundred. Write for quantity prices.

Owing to tenderness of Sweet Potatoes, we do not guarantee safe arrival of Sweet Potato plants or seeds; however, we use all precautions in packing and in shipping.

Sweet Potatoes can be shipped by parcel post.

SOY BEANS

Most valuable hay and soil improvement crop for the South. It will pay you well.

O-TOO-TAN SOY BEAN. The best hay crop and soil improvement variety we have found. It's a wonder in the quality of hay it produces. Has made as high as three tons dry hay per acre. Of bush form. Plant in three-foot rows. Use five to six pounds per acre for full crop. Lb. 30 cents.

LAREDO SOY BEAN. Earlier than O-Too-Tan, not so much stem and foliage but a better seed producer. Good for hay and soil improvement. Lb. 25c.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY. For seed production principally, this sort is by far the best. Seeds much larger and oilier than O-Too-Tan. Not so good for hay crop. Lb. 25 cents.

PINTO FRIJOLE BEAN. Similar to the pink bean but speckled in color. It has reclaimed thousands of acres of land in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Good dry land farmers report yields of 500 pounds per acre with only two rains during the growing season. Lb. 20c.

PUMPKINS

CULTURE. Pumpkins require the same general culture as melons, as the plants require much space. The common practice is to plant the seed in the corn field, either in hills or between the rows, after the last cultivation. One ounce of seed to fifty hills, one pound to an acre.



Green Striped Cushaw

HUTH'S GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW. A distinct mottled green with white. Flesh is a rich yellow color; solid, fine grained and very thick. Sweet and most excellent for both pies and baking. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

KING OF MAMMOTH. A bright golden yellow. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. It is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has grown to weigh over 100 pounds. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

PARSNIPS

CULTURE. They do best in deep, rich, sandy soil. As the seed is slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin out plant six to the foot. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; five pounds to the acre.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY. Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows with a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. 90c, postpaid.

HOLLOW CROWNED THICK SHOULDER. The best for table use; easily raised and of great productiveness. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. 90c.

HORSERADISH. Is grown from pieces of the root. Plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, setting roots 18 inches apart in rows, vertically, small end down, and top one to three inches below surface. 35c per Doz.; 25 Roots 65c; 50 Roots \$1.25.

ROSELLE (Australian Jelly Plant). This plant, coming from Queensland, Australia, will grow wherever cotton grows, and with much the same cultivation. It blossoms in October and November and after the blossoming a seed pod forms with fleshy red leaves around it. Pick this while soft, put in a kettle with just enough water to cover and boil, strain, add one-half pint sugar and one-fourth lemon juice to each pint of juice and boil until it jellies. It has a delicious flavor between the currant and quince. It can also be made into jams, pies, puddings, etc.

It is easily grown from seed, which should not be planted until the ground becomes warm; if given plenty of water it will require eight by eight feet. It will not mature seed in the colder climates, but in the favored Gulf Coast country it matures seed. Price 15c per Pkt. Oz. 75c.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

A rich, sandy soil, wet but well drained, is best for Rhubarb. It is cheaper to grow from seed and discard untrue plants. The popular method is to use young plants propagated from the crown. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. When the blossom stalk appears, it should be cut back well into the ground. Set the crowns of the plants so that they are two inches under the surface of the soil. This is important. Choose a place where the soil will be moist at all times. One ounce produces from 400 to 500 plants.

LINNAEUS. Early, large and tender. Stalk deep green. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c, postpaid.

VICTORIA. The most popular variety, later than the preceding. Stalks thick, long and red. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c, postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS. From December to March: Linnaeus and Victoria. One year old roots 15c each; six for 80c; 12 for \$1.50.

COMMON FIELD (or Big Tom). The well-known old Connecticut variety. Grows well among corn; varies in shape. Excellent for feeding dairy stock. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c. Lb. 80c, postpaid.

LARGE CHEESE. Fruit flattened, the diameter being three times more than the length. Skin mottled green, and light yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures; flesh tender and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c, postpaid.

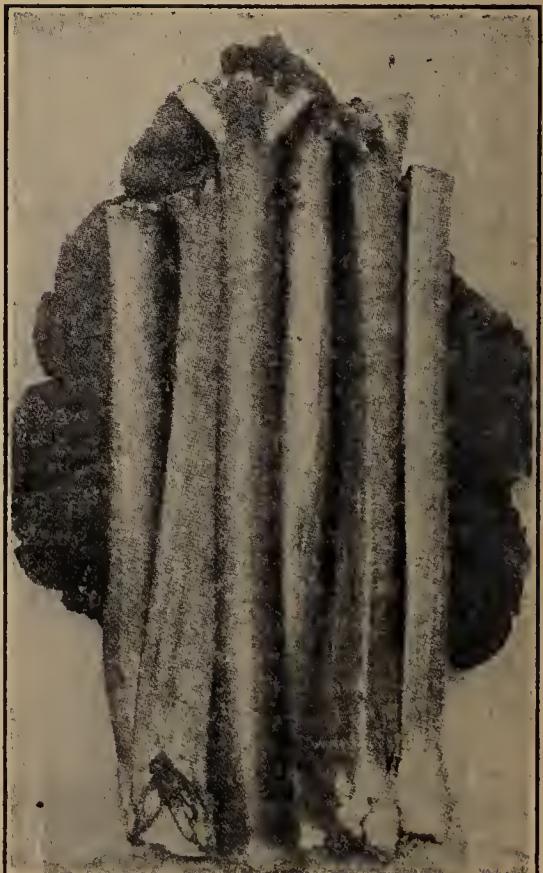
TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. A good variety for making pies and other cooking purposes. It is of medium size, of a creamy white color, and has an excellent flavor; good keeper. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Small Sweet

SMALL SWEET PIE (or Sugar). Famous for pumpkin pies. It is a very fine-grained, most deliciously sweet-flavored sort. Splendid keeper; of deep orange yellow color. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. 90c, postpaid.

JAPANESE PIE. The flesh is very thick, nearly solid; the seed cavity being very small. Fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, and are fine for home use. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Rhubarb

RADISHES

**Crimson Giant Globe****French Breakfast****Early Scarlet Globe****Early Scarlet Turnip**
White-tipped**Non Plus Ultra****White Icicle**

CULTURE. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season for a succession of crops. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by some good, strong manure, which is thoroughly rotted, will be most effective. Winter radishes can be wintered over easily as any root crop and furnish an acceptable relish. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds to the acre.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE (spring and summer). This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but they are much larger. Roots round or slightly oval shaped; color rich, deep scarlet; flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid

CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE (spring and summer). This giant radish develops roots over an ounce in weight, their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and the mildest flavor. Notwithstanding the extraordinary size and weight of its bulbs, it is second to none as a forcing variety. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

NON PLUS ULTRA (spring and summer). By far the smallest topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep red, with very crisp, tender, white flesh. This is the very best variety for forcing, as it will mature in 18 to 21 days. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP (summer and fall). Is undoubtedly the best standard variety for private garden and market use. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp and of quick growth. Color bright scarlet, small top, smooth. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

LONG BLACK SPANISH (fall and winter). Best variety of black skinned winter radish; hardy root eight inches long and two to three inches across. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH (fall and winter). Fine for winter use. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

WHITE CHINESE (or Celestial). Fall and winter. Cultivated extensively by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

CHINA ROSE (fall and winter). Skin a deep scarlet, with pure white, solid flesh; fine pungent flavor; stump rooted, four to five inches long and two inches thick. Good keeper well into spring. Not as strong as the Spanish radishes. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

SALSIFY

CULTURE. The oyster plant succeeds best in some light, well enriched soil, which previous to sowing in seeds should be stirred to the depth of 18 inches. Sow early in the spring in drills 15 inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil one inch deep. One ounce for 60 feet of drill; five pounds to one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This splendid variety grows to fully double the size of the old sort; is of superior quality and delicate flavor. The oyster plant is one of the most nutritious and delicious vegetables, and should be more generally cultivated for winter use. It is a paying proposition. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 70c. Lb. \$2.50, postpaid.



Salsify

SQUASHES

CULTURE. Sow about the middle of spring, in hills, the early sort about four feet apart, and the late varieties six feet. Drop enough seed to be thinned to three plants in a hill. The hills should be highly manured and prepared in a similar manner as those for cucumbers. One ounce to 40 hills for small sort; large varieties, one ounce to 30 hills; one to two pounds to the acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH. This is the well known White Patty-pan Squash. The earliest to mature, very productive, light cream colored. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. The fruit is a beautiful white wax instead of the yellowish white so often seen in the old stock, and much larger. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

STRAIGHTNECK, GIANT SUMMER. A selection from the Crookneck Squash, but with a straight neck, and thus being more easily packed for shipment. Fruits intensely warted, 18 to 20 inches long, deep orange in color with a thick, meaty neck. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50. Lb. \$1.50. postpaid.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK. A small crook-necked summer squash; skin bright yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Very early, productive and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK. One of the best summer squashes. It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Hubbard Squash

ZUCCHINI. The favorite Italian squash. It should be eaten when quite young, four or six inches long. It is a delicious summer variety. It is very prolific. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c. Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

ITALIAN COCOZELLE. Differs from Zucchini in that it is marked with heavy dark green stripe. It is enormously prolific. When gathered closely the vines will keep bearing continuously all summer, and far into the fall. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

CREAM MARROW OR FORDHOOK (English). This is a most desirable squash for either summer or winter use. Squash oblong in form, eight or 10 inches in length, slightly ridged; smooth, thin, yellowish skin and of a yellowish color. If gathered young for cooking it is excellent. Fine for baking like sweet potatoes or making pies. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

BANANA. This squash grows from one to two feet in length. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-yellow, and excellent quality. When quite young, it is excellent to cook as a marrow. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 65c. Lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

ACORN. For table use or for pies it is unsurpassed, uniform in shape and bright red color makes it a desirable ornament for the table. Prepared by removing the blossom end, take out all the seed, and bake in an oven. When baked, remove the edible portion, season and serve in the shell. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c. Lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Yellow and Small-Fruited Varieties of Tomatoes

RED PLUM. Same as Yellow Plum except color. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

YELLOW PLUM. Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

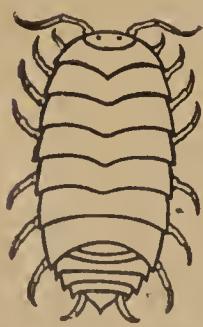
RED PEAR. A small variety, early; fine for preserving. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

YELLOW PEAR. Same as above except color. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

RED CHERRY. A small variety, size and shape of a cherry. This variety is fine for preserving or pickling. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

YELLOW CHERRY. Same as Red Cherry, except color. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

GOLDEN HUSK TOMATO OR GROUND CHERRY. These are very fine for preserves; immensely productive. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.



Sow Bug

SLUG SHOT. It kills potato bugs in all stages of growth except in the eggs. It kills the black fleas on cabbages, turnips, beets, radishes and eggplants. Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills the cabbage worm and also the currant and gooseberry worm, the aphid or green fly on roses and other flowers. Has likewise been used around beans, melons, squashes, etc., with great success. Keeps the striped bug from all vine crops. For slugs on roses, Slug Shot is a sure killer. Apply with powder gun after a dew or rain, on both under and upper side of leaf.

Price: 1 Lb. Pkg., Sifter Top, 25c. 5 Lb. Pkg., 80c.
10 Lb. Pkg., \$1.50



Early White Bush



Butterfly and Larva

EXTRA SELECTED TOMATO SEED

CULTURE. Sow the seed in February and March in the hot-bed, or in pots in a sunny exposure in the house. If it is desired to make very healthy, stocky plants, they may be transplanted or repotted when about two or three inches high. When five or six inches high, if the ground has become warm, transplant to the open ground, on a rainy or cloudy day, if possible. One ounce produces 1,500 plants; one-half pound to the acre.

EARLIANA. Most popular extra early red. A good yielder and the very earliest smooth, uniformly large red tomato. The big planting by Southern shippers and marketers is Earliana. It has a sturdy vine, producing fruit in compact masses, and has few seeds. Its early ripening is aided by sparse foliage. This is a most valuable variety if true seed is used. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25.

McGEE. Originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops where other varieties fail. Bright crimson in color, solid and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75.

BONNY BEST (73 days). Unexcelled as a general purpose tomato. Good canning variety. Fruits handsome; evenly colored, bright scarlet red; medium large; flattened globe shaped. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25.

DWARF PONDEROSA RED. A purplish pink tomato of the largest size. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are very solid, with exceptionally few seeds, very smooth and considered of very good quality, especially for those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. The variety ripens about midseason. It is very desirable for slicing. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75.

GULF STATE MARKET (77 days). Valuable for shipping. Fruits purplish pink, large, and of uniform size; globe shaped, smooth and firm. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 45c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.50.

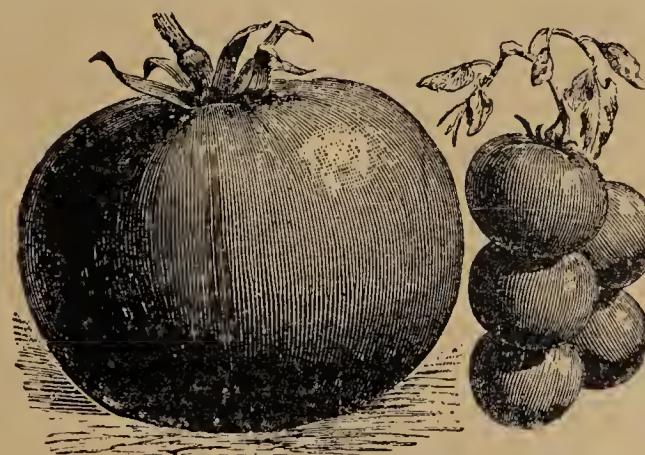
GOLDEN PONDEROSA. It is a heavy yielder and the tomatoes are of very large size and of a delicious flavor. Excellent for slicing and when the slices are served on a dish, the effect is very pretty and attractive. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 60c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00.

NEW PRITCHARD (73 days). It is early, with large, smooth, meaty, very red, globular-shaped fruit. Vines are medium, dense, erect and self-topping. Especially bred up for a green wrapped tomato, also an excellent canner and it ripens well up to the stem end. It has a tendency to set a rather large number of fruits. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25.

BREAK O' DAY. This variety created quite a sensation last year. The fruit is large, smooth, red, heavily meated and globular in shape. It is earlier than the Mar-globe and matures as early as the Earliana. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 65c. $\frac{1}{4}$ \$2.25.

MARGLOBE. This new main-crop or mid-season tomato is a wilt-resistant variety bred for use in disease infected districts. In addition to being wilt-resistant, it is a handsome, deep red, globe-shaped tomato of great merit. The plants are vigorous and productive and the fruits are quite large. In our trials they averaged 7½ ounces in weight. The flavor seems to be a happy medium between the acid and non-acid sorts. Pkt. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25.

JUNE PINK. An extra early, purplish pink tomato, similar to the popular scarlet fruited Earliana in growth and vine, shape and size of fruits and time of maturing. A valuable variety for market gardeners who want very early, purplish pink Tomatoes. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75.



Dwarf Champion

DWARF CHAMPION. A dwarf variety sometimes called the Tree Tomato on account of its upright growth and its ability to stand alone without trellising. Fruit medium sized, smooth, uniform and of a purplish carmine color. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL. Requires 81 days. This is one of the best and most popular varieties. Vines are very vigorous and productive, and fruits are a deep scarlet-red, slightly flattened, smooth and of large size. Continues to bear fruit through a long season. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 35c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00.

JOHN BEAR (Bright Red). An early tomato of recent introduction that produces beautiful, large, bright red, solid fruits. Almost seedless, a marvelous stem-setter, often making 10 fruits in first cluster. It is solid and meaty and has just enough foliage. Set the plants three by three feet. As a canning variety it is unbeatable. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 35c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00.

DWARF STONE. Requires 92 days. Claimed to be the largest dwarf tomato known, larger than Dwarf Champion, and is similar in habit of growth; very popular with market gardeners and home canners. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.35.

OXHEART. Requires 90 days. The fruit is somewhat the shape of a heart, heavily meated and pinkish in color. Specimens will sometimes weigh as much as 2½ to 3 pounds. It is a good yielder and we suggest a trial. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 60. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00.

EARLY ACME. A tomato of superior quality of medium size

and slightly oval in shape. Flesh deep scarlet and unusually solid; grows very regular. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25.

REDFIELD BEAUTY. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It ripens very early and evenly, and is in perfect shape. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25.

THE STONE. Requires 86 days. This variety has attained immense popularity with market gardeners, Southern growers, canners and home growers everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red, its shape is excellent, perfectly smooth. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 35c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00.

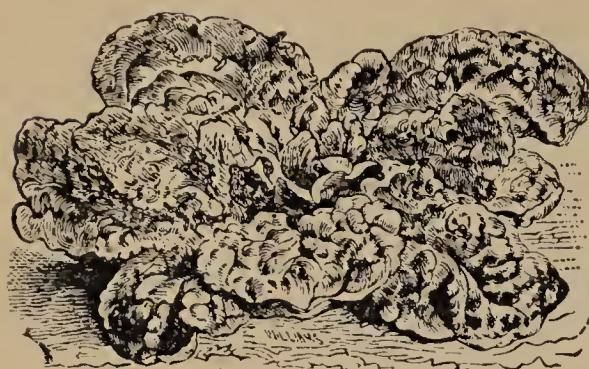
LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE. We find it one of the earliest. Fruits are smooth and of good size; firm flesh and few seeds. Very productive of fruit, being short jointed and clusters of fruit form at each point. Color of skin purplish red, about the same shade as our Redfield Beauty. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75.

KARGER TOMATO. After 10 years of breeding, Mr. Karger claims that he now has a root rot resistant tomato. This strain originated from a wilt resisting variety and has been built up by him.

Mr. Karger furnishes us these seed and states that large crops have been grown on land that is infested with root rot disease. This variety has also been planted on land where other vegetables have died of root rot, in fact, it yields a heavy crop where other varieties fail. Not only by himself, but by others, who have found it to be successful. This is a large red tomato with a delicious flavor, heavy bearer and splendid for shipping. It is medium early, has very few seed and thick meat. Originally sealed packages. Pkt. 10c and 25c.

PLANTS. During February, March, April and May we have plants of the main varieties of tomatoes, such as Earliana, Dwarf Champion, and McGee.

Prices: Doz. 15c; 100 for 75c; 1,000 for \$6.00, not postpaid. If wanted by parcel post, add 15c per 100



Bloomdale Spinach

NEW RE-SELECTED BLOOMSDALE. In appearance quite similar to the Bloomsdale strain, a little more compact growth, the leaves of the deepest dark green. Does not grow as rapidly as our Bloomsdale Savoy, but on account of nearly total absence of male plants it stands heat remarkably well. When other kinds have all bolted to seed, it will stand up and remain in prime condition. Is so rapidly gaining ground that it surely will soon become one of the leading kinds. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 50c, postpaid.

PRICKLY OR WINTER. The hardiest variety and will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protec-

PLANT A PATCH OF TURNIPS

CULTURE. Turnips do best in new ground. Sow from end of July to October for fall and winter, and in January, February and March for spring and summer use. They are generally sown broadcast, but the Ruta Baga should be sown in drills. One ounce to 260 feet of drill; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the acre.

JAPANESE ("Shogoin"). Tops or green leaves are very large, upright foliage, thick, juicy, tender and good cropper, and louse resistant. It is an excellent variety for both early and late plantings. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. 90c, postpaid.

EARLY PURPLE TOP FLAT. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good size, small top with but few leaves; flesh very fine; flavor good. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE EGG. A quick-growing, egg shaped variety, perfectly smooth, pure white, growing half out of the ground; rough leaves. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank taste of some varieties. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c. Lb. 75 cents.



White Flat Dutch

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. This is a popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and the early winter use this and the Purple Top are highly popular. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

AMBER GLOBE (or Strap Leaved). One of the best varieties for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine-grained and sweet, color of skin yellow, with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, grows to a very large size. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

SPINACH

CULTURE. Sown from September to the end of March. The seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground the larger the leaves. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; eight pounds to the acre.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. A re-selected, most valuable variety. In appearance the leaf is wrinkled. It produces nearly twice the bulk of crop as the ordinary sort, is fully as hardy and in all other respects equal. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c. Lb. 40c, postpaid.

KOMATSUNA (New Japanese Mustard Spinach). An excellent table green, wholesome and delicious food for human consumption; has a delicious flavor of spinach, mustard and turnip green combined. It is far superior to any other greens. Can be planted almost every month in the year. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c. Lb. \$1.00.

tion of straw or leaves. The seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong or arrow shaped. It is the best for fall sowing. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c. Lb. 75c, postpaid.

NEW ZEALAND (Tetragonia Expansa). This is not a spinach of the ordinary kind, but a plant of branching growth. One single plant will grow to dimensions of six feet across, producing an abundance of thick, fleshy, juicy stems and leaves, which make an excellent spinach. The flavor is fine and the fact that it does well throughout the hottest summer, makes it all the more desirable. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. 90c, postpaid.

Ask for quantity prices.



White Globe

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Upper half is of purplish red color, while the lower half is pure white. Flesh is white throughout, crisp and of excellent table quality. It grows to a large size. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

SEVEN TOP. Cultivated exclusively for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter; but does not produce a good root. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

LONG WHITE (or Cow Horn). A good flavored and delicate sort. This variety is a pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a carrot and generally crooked, hence its name. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c. Lb. 75c, postpaid.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA. The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green with little or no neck; the richest in flavor and the best in every respect. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE RUTABAGA. Good either for table or stock. Flesh white, hard and firm. Must be sown much earlier than the flat varieties. It becomes mellow like an apple by keeping. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c, postpaid.

PULVERIZED TOBACCO DUST

The best and most inexpensive insecticide and fertilizer of the day, and one of the most effective agents against cabbage fly and worms which are so injurious and destructive to cabbage, turnips cauliflower plants, cucumbers and melons. Used by the large cucumber growers with satisfactory results. This very fine powder sticks to the plants better than the Tobacco Dust. Price, Lb., 20c.

WATERMELON SEED

CULTURE. The same as for musk melon, except that they should be planted from eight to ten feet apart. One ounce for 30 hills; one pound to the acre.

HUTH'S TOM WATSON. It has dark mottled green rind, thin, but tough enough to stand shipping long distances. For the home, the market garden or for shipping, it is a money-maker for the growers. The seed we offer is of the very best strain. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED EXCEL SPECIAL. The dark green rind of this new melon is indistinctly striped with a lighter shade of green, is tough and easily stands for distant shipments. The deep red flesh is crisp, melting, and of finest flavor, entirely free from core or hard centers. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. 90c, postpaid.



Improved Kleckley Sweet

IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET. This melon is dark-green, the flesh is scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving large, solid heart. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN HONEY. A beautiful, golden-flesh melon, The flesh is a beautiful, glistening amber shade of yellow, very tender, and has a most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

KING AND QUEEN WINTER WATERMELON. Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center, seek black. It is very hardy, a good drouth resister, and does well in any soil which grows melons; never sets an imperfect specimen. The shell is very hard and the melon ripens to within one-eighth of an inch of it. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c. Lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED IRISH GREY. It's a combination melon equally good for shipping or home use. It's sweet; the flesh is red, crisp and free from stringiness, and in color of rind a mottled greenish grey. Rind is thin but very tough. Long distance shipments go through perfectly. Pkt. 5. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

BLACK SEEDED ANGELENO. The original Angelo had white seed. The trade required a black seeded melon because they knew that when the seed was black the melon was ripe.

As a shipper, it is extraordinary because it rarely breaks. A carload will average in weight from 25 to 30 pounds to the melon.

It is like the original Angeleno in shape and appearance except the stripe of the Chilian sometimes apparent. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 65. Lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

GYPSY OR FLORIDA RATTLESNAKE SPECIAL. The melon is long, smooth, distinctly striped with light, mottled and wavy dark green stripes. Flesh bright scarlet, very sugary. Notwithstanding its thin rind it will stand shipping well. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

ALABAMA SWEET SPECIAL. A long melon with dark skin and red flesh. One of the first to come into market, is good grower and will bear longer than any other variety. Is a first class shipper. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. 90c, postpaid.

HUTH'S HALBERT HONEY. The melons are oblong in form, symmetrically rounded at both ends. The skin is smooth, of dark green color, thin and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. They are, however, the best melons for home use and nearby markets. The flesh is of a beautiful crimson color, of luscious flavor and entirely free from strings. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

STONE MOUNTAIN. This melon is becoming more popular throughout the South and our pure bred seed is in big demand. It is very sweet, grows very large and is almost round or square-shaped. It is a rich, dark green in color, has a medium rind, and the flesh is an attractive deep red. Good, rich melon soil will produce crops averaging 40 to 80 pounds to the melon. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

SWEETHEART SPECIAL. Excellent melon, vine vigorous, productive, and ripens its fruit early. Fruit is large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Rind thin but firm. Flesh bright red, solid, and sweet. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

FLORIDA FAVORITE SPECIAL. Oblong in shape, growing to a very large size, rind dark with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, crisp and delicious sweet. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

STOCK OR PIE. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons very well and seem adapted to most climates. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

CITRON. For preserving. Rind striped and marbled with light green, flesh white and solid. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

NEW WONDER. Is shaped large and long, somewhat resembling the Watson, only thicker. The color is a dark solid green, the rind is thin but tough. The flesh is red. Is an exceptionally fine eating melon for home use and market. The seed is white, with but few in the melon. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

FLORIDA GIANT. The melons are nearly round, skin is solid dark green, flesh red and firm. Good shipper; black seed. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

CLETEX. Melons about same shape as Watson with indistinct stripes of a spotted character, mixed with dark green color. Flesh red and sweet with tough rind. Seeds brown smeared. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

DALE. This splendid melon is oblong in shape. The tough skin is a dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green. Flesh is dark red in color, fine grained, sweet and luscious; white seed; an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Huth's One-Acre Collection

Many of our friends like to plant about an acre of assorted varieties. A little over a pound of seed will plant an acre nicely. For \$1.00 we will send you, postpaid, enough seed of five different varieties, Our Selection, to plant an acre.

You couldn't get a finer assortment if you tried. Send us \$1.00 and have the best of melons.

Seed Corn

NATIVE WHITE GOURD SEED (or Shoe Peg). This white corn with long, slender kernels has a medium size white cob. It is ideal for roasting ears and matures between 90 and 100 days. Lb. 15c.

HUTH'S SILVER MINE (90 days) The stalk grows to a height of eight feet. The ears measure from 10 to 20 inches in length. They are very uniform in size; 16 to 20 rows of deep, pure white kernels, on a small cob. It is the heaviest yielder we know. Lb. 10c.

TEXAS HICKORY KING (110 days). This is an entirely distinct variety amongst the white corn, combining the largest grain with the smallest cob. It is so hard that the weevil can not penetrate kernel. Being raised in this vicinity causes acclimation. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the acre bulk of ears than any other variety. A good drouth resister. Lb. 10c.

HUTH'S NATIVE SQUAW CORN. A drouth-resisting variety plantable in the summer months. It has blue and white grains, therefore not so desirable by the market gardener. However, it makes a sweet and very juicy roasting ear. Lb. 10c.

HUTH'S DROUTH RESISTER CORN. We have acclimated it, being grown under our supervision within 20 miles from here. It is a white early maturing, deep rooted drouth resisting corn, with medium sized stalk; a corn that is easy to get a stand of, for it is a very hardy variety and a fast grower. Huth Drouth Resister is an exceptionally deep rooted corn, which roots almost straight down. The shuck on this corn fits tightly over the ear and out well over the end of ear, which makes it almost weevil proof. Lb. 15c.

BLOODY BUTCHER (110 days). This corn resists the drouth better than many other varieties. Ears long, with grain deep red, having sometimes a yellow tip. Lb. 15c.

ACCLIMATED STRAWBERRY CORN. Good all around corn, more especially for feeding purposes, originating from the crossing of red, white and yellow stock. Lb. 10c.

GIANT WHITE RED COB. Makes a very large ear of the finest corn; grains very large, deep, wide and thick; cob red; very popular wherever tried. Matures in 110 days. Lb. 10c.

CHISHOLM CORN. Chisholm is a very attractive variety because of its large, sound, deep, white, oily grains that completely cover a bright red cob. An ideal sandy land corn. Ears are stout, covered by a coarse, heavy shuck which protects the ears thoroughly. Lb. 10c.

BRAZILIAN OR STOOLING FLOUR CORN. One grain will produce in many instances from three to five stalks. Each stalk bears two or three ears, nine to twelve inches in length and beautifully white. It produces an abundance of fodder, and is the best variety for ensilage. It yields 30 to 50 bushels of corn per acre, and the ears are fine for roasting although not sweet. It does not require a very rich soil. Three pounds will plant one acre. Lb. 25c.

POP CORN

There is always a good market for pop corn, and every corn grower should plant some. The children and grown folks enjoy pop corn and a few rows should be planted for home use.

WHITE PEARL. A common variety, having smooth kernels.

Pkt. 5c. Lb. 25c.

WHITE RICE. A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed, resembling rice. Very prolific, and fine for parching. Pkt. 5c. Lb. 25c.

JAPANESE DWARF RICE. Very tender and almost hulless. Ears short and chunky. Heavy yielder. We regard this as the coming commercial variety. Pkt. 5c. Lb. 25c, postpaid.

QUEEN GOLDEN. Produces ears in great abundance on stalks nearly six feet high. It pops perfectly white. A single kernel will expand to nearly an inch in diameter. Pkt. 5c. Lb. 20c, postpaid.

LITTLE BUSTER OR JAPANESE HULLESS. Extra small grain and excellent for popping. Pure white and good yielder. Lb. 25c.

SOUTH AMERICAN. A large yellow grain corn that grows well in Texas. Cream colored when popped and has distinct flavor. Lb. 30c.

HUTH'S TEXAS WHITE NINETY-DAY CORN. Needs no recommendation for a general field crop, being tested, tried and proven very satisfactory. It is a white semi-flinty corn, being a dent variety with a white cob. Lb. 10c.

HUTH'S NATIVE GROWN JUNE CORN (Mais Chinaco). Introduced by us over a quarter of a century ago from Mexico. It was then called Chinaco, meaning outcast. We think this is the grandest outcast ever brought into this country. It is plantable in spring, summer and fall, maturing in 90 days and making roasting ears in 70 days. Our seed is grown on mixed soil and less than twenty miles from our place of business.

Lb. 10c.

HUTH'S SURE CROP-PER (90-day). A truly remarkable drought resisting power. An early maturing corn, suitable for spring and summer planting, and is considerably used to plant in stubble ground after grain has been cut. Ears are of good size, stocky and well formed. Lb. 10c.

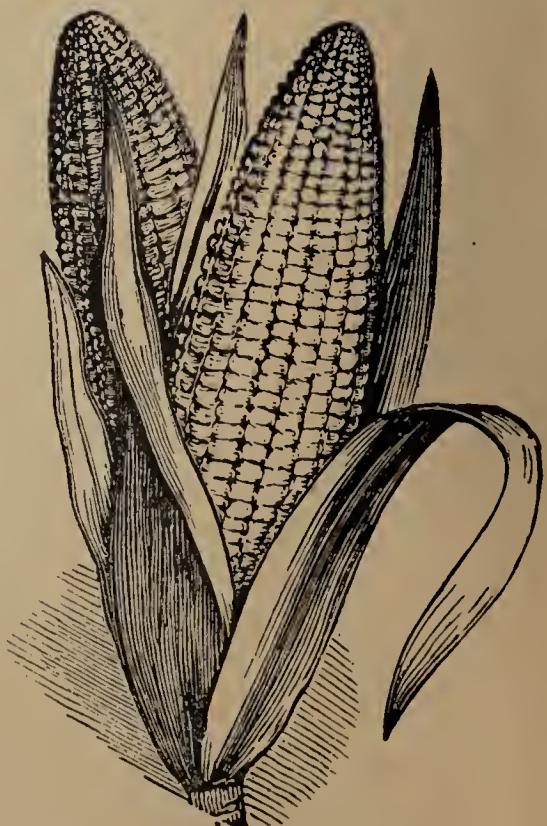
HUTH'S CHAMPION WHITE PEARL (100 days). The stalk is short and thick. The ears grow long on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, averaging sixteen rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact and heavy. It makes superior quality of corn meal. We recommend it highly. Lb. 10c.

HUTH'S PROLIFIC. It is the most prolific corn we have ever seen, the yield of grain and forage being enormous. It makes four to five ears to the stalk, with longer, deeper grains; averages 14 to 16 rows; set on a very small white cob. Grains rather flinty and a good keeper. Lb. 20c.

GIANT YELLOW DENT (100 days). This corn is a very large growing variety. The ear is large and well rounded at butt and tip. The kernels are inclined to be large, and are very deep. Lb. 10c.

CUBAN FLINT CORN. It is practically weevil resistant and for the making of yellow chops cannot be beat. If planted thick it is ideal for ensilage mixed with cane.

Lb. 15c.



Yellow Dent

Field Seeds

CANE SEED FOR SYRUP AND FODDER

These varieties are largely used for making syrup; they are also used to grow cane for feed and ensilage. Sow in drills, using five lbs. for syrup or 100 lbs. for fodder per acre.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE OR GOOSENECK SORGHUM. This variet makes the most and the best quality of syrup. Growers who have used it for that purpose are enthusiastic about it. Lb. 25c.

TEXAS STRAIGHT-NECK RIBBON CANE. This popular variety is equally as good for syrups as the Goose-neck Sorghum, and the heads are upright and more heads in the field. A trial of this variety would be rather pleasing. Lb. 15c.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE. Known in some sections as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane. It makes an unusually large stalk. Yields as much as four to five hundred gallons of the very best syrup to the acre. Lb. 15c.

EARLY BLACK AMBER CANE. These popular and well known variety is the earliest and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and sugar. Lb. 10c.

ORANGE CANE. A well known variety adapted to the Southwest. It is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber. Lb. 10c.

RED TOP CANE. Planted very extensively in the Southwest. Smaller than the other varieties, but makes a large amount of fodder. Lb. 10c.

CHAMPION BEARDLESS BARLEY. Earliest barley known, about ten days earlier than other kinds. A good yielder, six-rowed and strictly beardless. It can be handled as easy as oats. Lb. 15c.

TEXAS WINTER BEARDED BARLEY. Is the best variety for the Southwest. Barley is often an excellent crop, not only for grain, but to furnish winter grazing for horses, cattle and especially hogs and poultry. Barley is a profitable and safe grain crop and highly desirable for winter grazing. Lb. 10c. Ask for quantity prices.

MACARONI WHEAT. A Wheat that will grow where other varieties fail. Hard Wheat is no longer an experiment for yield or quality or grain. In fact we hear nothing but praise of its wonderful drouth resisting qualities and heavy yield. The reports of yields are from 28 to 45 bushels per acre.

HEGARI. We consider Hegari the most popular and profitable for grain, forage, and ensilage. Stands dry weather; crop is certain; grain does not shatter; the heads are large and full, uniform in growth. Lb. 10c.

DWARF STRAIGHT-NECK MILO. The advantage of this straight-necked feature is apparent in gathering, feeding and cutting the heads. This strain is earlier than Kafir Corn. The yield is from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. This will stand great drouth and for this reason is admirably adapted to dry land farming.

Lb. 10c.

DWARF CROOKNECK MILO. This variety grows about the same height as the Dwarf Straightneck Milo, the only difference between the two is the straight and the crookneck. Lb. 10c.

DOUBLE DWARF MILO MAIZE. This variety of milo maize is very dwarf, growing only two to three feet high and has been developed especially for convenience and economy in harvesting. The average yield being two tons per acre. Sow four to five pounds per acre, from April until middle of June. Lb. 10c.

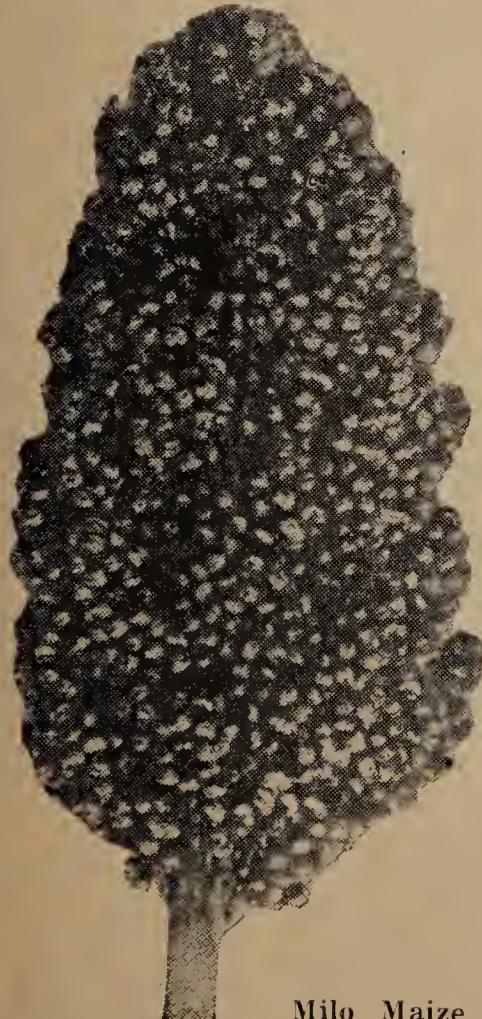
SHAALU OR EGYPTIAN WHEAT. Is very productive, making an enormous yield of grain and fodder. Shallu or Egyptian Wheat should be sown in drills three feet apart from five to ten pounds of seed to the acre. Lb. 15c.

TRUE DARSO. This wonderful sorghum is neither saccharine nor non-saccharine. It originated in what is called a "sport" stalk brought in by a farmer in 1912 to the Experiment Station at Stillwater. It will cross with other grain sorghums if planted near them. Six pounds of seeds will plant an acre. Lb. 10c.

DWARF BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR. It makes a straight upright growth and has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. For the grain sow five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel. Lb. 15c.

FETERITA. The best drouth-resistant non-saccharine sorghum. Well known in this state. Earlier than Kafir Corn, and very very yielder. The grain is similar to Milo, but is pure white. Lb. 20c.

SHROCK KAFIR OR SAGRIN. Fine for forage and ensilage, as it is quite sweet, and grows an abundance of broad, long leaves. It is a wonderful grain to stool out, not unusual for one seed to send up six to ten stalks, each making a fine head of large, light brown grains, which make excellent stock and poultry feed. Drill at the rate of three to five pounds per acre. Lb. 15c.



Milo Maize

OATS

Sow 50 to 65 pounds per acre. No crop gives better results by change of seeds than Oats. If you have been reseeding the same strain for several years, now is the time to change. Do not compare our select, re-cleaned strains with the common Oats frequently offered.

RED RUST RESISTANT. Largely grown in this state. It is a heavy yielder and sure cropper and almost rust proof, makes a very heavy grain. This variety is Texas grown, which will, we are sure, prove satisfactory. Ask for market prices.

TEXAS GROWN 100 BUSHELS OATS. For an all-around general purpose Oat you will find nothing that can compare with it. Planted in the fall it is as hardy as Rye, stools out strongly, makes the best of winter and early spring grazing for cattle, hogs, horses and mules. Grains are exceptionally large and heavy, usually weighing 40 pounds or over to a bushel.

FALL OR WINTER RYE. Has been recognized as one of our best grains for winter pasture. The best Rye grain are raised in the hilly country north of here. Lb. 10c.

SPELTZ. This remarkable grain should receive the attention of all farmers. It is a species of drouth resisting Barley, and not inclined to rust. It will produce a fair crop under almost any conditions of climate but grows best in dry prairie regions with hot summers, giving excellent results. All animals eat it greedily and are fond of the straw. Sow 70 to 80 pounds per acre very early, same as Barley or Oats. Lb. 15c.

OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM CORN

Quite distinct from all others in earliness. Of robust habit and extreme productiveness; brush long and well fibered, and is a drouth resister. On new breaking it does splendidly, leaving the ground in prime order for fall. Averages five feet in height. Five pounds to an acre. Lb. 15c.

Write for prices on large quantities.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN AND FODDER

ALGERIA OR BISHOP KAFIR. A cross between Maize and Kafir. Livestock eat the entire stalk with relish. The stalk is sweet, containing a large amount of sugar. Will stand dry weather well, although it does exceptionally well in wet climates. Use five pounds of seed per acre. Lb. 10c.

HEGARI. We consider Hegari the most popular and profitable for grain, forage, and ensilage. Stands dry weather; crop is certain; grain does not shatter; the heads are large and full, uniform in growth. Lb. 10c.

DWARF STRAIGHT-NECK MILO. The advantage of this straight-necked feature is apparent in gathering, feeding and cutting the heads. This strain is earlier than Kafir Corn. The yield is from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. This will stand great drouth and for this reason is admirably adapted to dry land farming.

Lb. 10c.

DWARF CROOKNECK MILO. This variety grows about the same height as the Dwarf Straightneck Milo, the only difference between the two is the straight and the crookneck. Lb. 10c.

DOUBLE DWARF MILO MAIZE. This variety of milo maize is very dwarf, growing only two to three feet high and has been developed especially for convenience and economy in harvesting. The average yield being two tons per acre. Sow four to five pounds per acre, from April until middle of June. Lb. 10c.

SHAALU OR EGYPTIAN WHEAT. Is very productive, making an enormous yield of grain and fodder. Shallu or Egyptian Wheat should be sown in drills three feet apart from five to ten pounds of seed to the acre. Lb. 15c.

TRUE DARSO. This wonderful sorghum is neither saccharine nor non-saccharine. It originated in what is called a "sport" stalk brought in by a farmer in 1912 to the Experiment Station at Stillwater. It will cross with other grain sorghums if planted near them. Six pounds of seeds will plant an acre. Lb. 10c.

DWARF BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR. It makes a straight upright growth and has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. For the grain sow five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel. Lb. 15c.

FETERITA. The best drouth-resistant non-saccharine sorghum. Well known in this state. Earlier than Kafir Corn, and very very yielder. The grain is similar to Milo, but is pure white. Lb. 20c.

SHROCK KAFIR OR SAGRIN. Fine for forage and ensilage, as it is quite sweet, and grows an abundance of broad, long leaves. It is a wonderful grain to stool out, not unusual for one seed to send up six to ten stalks, each making a fine head of large, light brown grains, which make excellent stock and poultry feed. Drill at the rate of three to five pounds per acre. Lb. 15c.

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA. Is proving of special value in the Southwestern portion of the United States, where the winters are mild. It is characterized by its large leaflets and by the hairiness of its stems and leaves, quick recovery after cutting, and its very rapid growth during the growing season. Lb. 35c.

WHITE FLOWERED SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus Alba). Is valuable because of its ability to grow and thrive on the poorest and most barren places. It will not only thrive on soils that are too poor for any other crop but will improve the soil. It makes good hay and good pasture. Can be sown either in the fall or spring, and about 20 pounds for acre. Lb. 25c.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus Indica). A legume especially adapted to plow under for green manure, and is just the thing to build up run-down soil. This seed can be sown in fall or early spring. Lb. 20c.

BURR CLOVER (Medicago Maculata). Sow Burr clover for green pasture the year round. Can supply both fancy re-cleaned hulled seed and seed in the burr. Sow 15 to 20 pounds of re-cleaned seed per acre and 30 to 40 pounds of seed in the burr per acre.

Price in burr, Lb. 35c. Hulled, re-cleaned seed, Lb. 40c.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA. A plant similar to clover and the best of the Lespedeza types. It has an advantage over Alfalfa and Sweet clover, in that it will grow on untreated soil, no lime or phosphate being needed. Lb. 35c.

HUBAM CLOVER (Annual White Sweet Clover). This new clover, an annual form of Melilotus, is praised as a green manure plant, a pasture plant of very rank and quick growth and a bees' paradise. Sow 10 pounds per acre. Lb. 55c.

DWARF WHITE CLOVER (Trifolium Repens). Dwarf White Clover is excellent for lawns and is especially valuable for mixing with Bermuda grass both for lawns and pasture. A few pounds should be in all permanent grass seed mixtures. It is very hardy and is a perennial. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Lb. 75c.

PEANUTS

Very popular for dry land farming and are now grown as far north as Iowa with success. Good feed for forcing cows to a high yield of milk and for rapidly fattening cattle and hogs, especially when combined with Milo. A peck and a half of shelled Peanuts will plant an acre.

WHITE JUMBO. Standard variety for roasting. Three times as large as the Spanish. Lb. 25c.

SPANISH. Very early, pods small but remarkably well filled, and yield is very large. Lb. 15c.

TENNESSEE RED. Best yielder. Pods contain four or five nuts. Lb. 25c.

RAPE SEED

DWARF ESSEX. This is considered the most desirable variety of rape, and should be planted on every farm and in every garden. Furnishes rich, nutritious pasture and green feed six to seven weeks after planting. Lb. 20c.

SUNFLOWER

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. The seeds are valued very highly as a feed for poultry and can be planted on a waste piece of ground any time in the early spring and until the middle of July. Should be sown at the rate of about three pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

VETCH

It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching and for forage and fertilizer purposes.

HAIRY WINTER VETCH. May be sown either in spring or fall. For fall planting should be sown in August or September. When sown in spring it is ready to cut by July. Sow 50 pounds with the same amount of oats, using the oats to support the Vetch. Lb. 30c.

OREGON VETCH. About the same as Hairy Vetch except not quite so hardy. Sow in spring as well as fall. Lb. 25c. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS. This variety of peas is fine to sow on black land to cover crop to plow under the green manure or for green feed for early spring. You may sow in fall or early spring. When sown in drills with rows three feet apart it requires about 25 pounds to plant an acre. One of its main advantages is that it can stand a great deal of cold weather. Lb. 25c.

NITRAGIN

Nitratin contains millions of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, which, when properly applied, form nodules on the roots of legume plants. These bacteria gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to the crops, thereby greatly increasing productivity.

Succeeding crops are also benefited by the nitrogen remaining in the root-nodules after the legume crop is harvested or plowed under.

Nitratin is applied with the seed at planting-time. It cannot harm crops, soil, or livestock. Requires no skill or experience. Nitratin is supplied for the various legumes listed.

Alfalfa and All Clovers.

1/2 bushel size inoculates 30 pounds. Price	\$0.35
1 bushel size inoculates 60 pounds. Price	.60
2 1/2 bushel size inoculates 150 pounds. Price	1.25

Peas, Vetch, Austrian Winter Peas, and Beans.

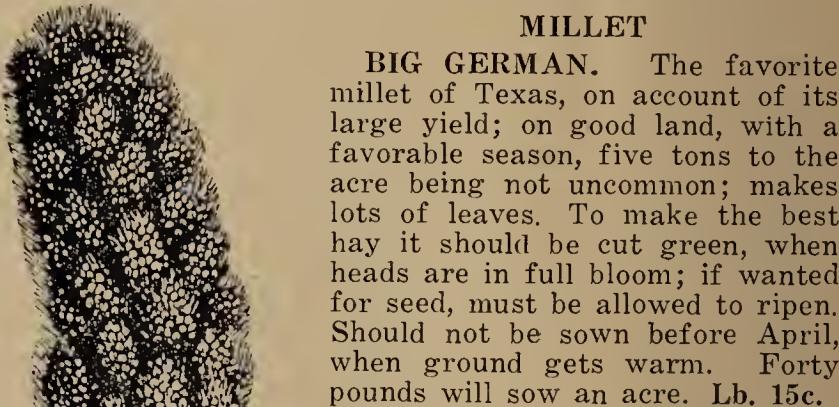
1/2 bushel size inoculates 30 pounds. Price	\$0.35
1 bushel size inoculates 60 pounds. Price	.45
1 2-3 bushel size inoculates 100 pounds. Price	.70
5 bushel size inoculates 300 pounds. Price	2.00

Soy Beans and Cowpeas.

1 bushel size inoculates 60 pounds. Price	\$0.35
2 bushel size inoculates 120 pounds. Price	.60
5 bushel size inoculates 300 pounds. Price	1.25
10 bushel size inoculates 600 pounds. Price	2.00

GARDEN NITRAGIN. Inoculates from one ounce to eight pounds of beans, peas, or sweet peas. Price 25c.

MILLET



BIG GERMAN. The favorite millet of Texas, on account of its large yield; on good land, with a favorable season, five tons to the acre being not uncommon; makes lots of leaves. To make the best hay it should be cut green, when heads are in full bloom; if wanted for seed, must be allowed to ripen. Should not be sown before April, when ground gets warm. Forty pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 15c.

MANITOBA OR HOG MILLET.

The seed is very rich and thus especially valuable as a hog food. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripen while the stem is yet green, thus if cut promptly can be threshed for the seed, while the hay, after being threshed, will make excellent fodder. Lb. 15c.

JAPAN OR BARNYARD MILLET.

Recommended highly for feeding dairy cattle, young stock and sheep, being very rich in nutritious elements. If sown in the latter part of April will be ready to cut by the middle of July. Attains a height from 5 to 7 1/2 feet, according to season. In drills plant 15 pounds per acre. Lb. 15c.

COTTON SEED

MEBANE TRIUMPH. This cotton was originated by A. D. Mebane of Lockhart, Texas, and it is used in South and West Texas with greatest success. Plant is stocky and grows large single bolls, producing a long staple and large lint per cent, the turn-out being from 38 to 42 per cent. More or less storm resistant, yet easily picked.

KASCH COTTON BREEDING FARMS

are recognized by all as the largest and best equipped in the South, where thousands of individual plant selections are made and carried on. Hundreds of increase and multiplying blocks are carefully checked and tested, leaving only the very choicest for planting purposes.

Pedigreed seed, \$2.20 per bushel.

Insecticide and Fungicides

TWO-WAY SPRAY. A balanced insecticide and fungicide containing 14 per cent arsenate of lead and 83 per cent Bordeaux mixture. Two results with one application.

½ Lb. 20c. Lb. 30c.

ALL ROUND SPRAY. Offers you in one package complete control of sucking insects, chewing insects and fungus diseases. Full directions for using it are on the package. ¼ Lb. 45c. Lb. 95c.

PARIS GREEN. For use on potato, cotton, tobacco, also to mix with arsenate of lead for fruit tree spraying where quick results are necessary. ¼ Lb. 15c. Lb. 50c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD. It is safest to use on tender foliage and sticks well on the leaves. Recommended for fruit trees, vegetables, bushes and tobacco. Can be used as dust or spray. ½ Lb. 20c. Lb. 35c.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE POWDER. Prevents large losses caused by blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose and certain other fungus diseases. Lb. 35c. 4 Lbs. \$1.00.

LIME SULPHUR. For use in dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl and twig borer. Summer spraying against scab, soot, blotch, red spider and mite.

Lb. 35c. 5 Lbs. \$1.50. 10 Lbs. \$2.50.

LONDON PURPLE. A favorite insecticide for 50 years. Highly recommended for cut-ants. ¼ Lb. 15c. Lb. 45c.

CALCIUM ARSENATE. It is the most practical control for the cotton boll weevil. On potatoes, use two tablespoonsful to one gallon of water. On seed fruits, one level tablespoonful to one gallon of water. ½ Lb. carton 15c.

"BLACK LEAF 40". A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate for combating aphid or plant lice.

1-Oz. Bot. 35c. 5-Oz. Bot. \$1.00.

1-Lb. Can \$2.25. 2-Lb. Can \$3.25.

COPPER SULPHATE (Blue Stone). Used for root rot and sick trees. Can be mixed with iron sulphate. Lb. 20c. 10 Lbs. \$1.50.

COPPERAS (Sulphate of Iron). A splendid neutralizer of alkali in the soil. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre; fine for lawns. Lb. 10c.

CYANOGAS A., DUST. Kills rats, moles, and other rodents. ½ Lb. 45c. Lb. 75c. 5 Lbs. \$3.00.

CYONOGAS G., FUMIGANT. Valuable for greenhouse and soil fumigation. Destroys aphids, white fly, soft scale, thrip, etc. 5 Lbs. \$3.00.

WHALE OIL SOAP. Very effective for washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark, it is also an exterminator of insects and lice on shrubbery. Lb. 25c.

SNAROL is a ready-prepared meal that kills cutworms, snails, slugs, sowbugs, grasshoppers, and other destructive garden pests. It is simply sprinkled around plants and shrubs according to simple directions. Pests eat it in preference to natural food, and are quickly killed.

1½ Lb. 35c. 4 Lb. 85c. 15-Lb. bag \$2.00.



ANCHOR BRAND SULPHUR. Pure 99 per cent sulphur, especially valuable as an insecticide and splendid for soil treatment. Lb. 10c.

DUSTING SULPHUR. The standard dust-control of red spider, mildew, leaf-spot, and rust. The grade we offer is very fine and fluffy, will not clog, and oxidizes readily. Lb. 25c. 3 Lb. Pkg. 60c.

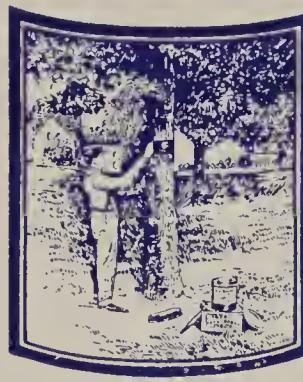
WETTABLE SULPHUR. To be used in water for the control of such fungicidal disease as are susceptible to sulphur. May also be used as a dust or mixed with arsenate of lead. Always add four pounds of hydrated lime to each pound of arsenate of lead when used either as a liquid spray or a dust. Lb. 25c. 10 Lbs. \$2.00.

EPSOM SALTS. One of the most valuable items for poultry and stock. Lb. 10c.



can be sent through the mail.

1-Oz. Bot. 35c. 6-Oz. Bot. \$1.00. Pint Bot. \$2.00. Quart Can \$3.50.



TREE TANGLEFOOT. Sticky material to be applied in bands around trunks of trees. Effective for three months. No mixing required. One pound makes 20 lineal feet of band.

Lb. 60c. 5 Lbs. \$2.75. 10 Lbs. \$5.25.

TOUCHY'S 19th CENTURY INSECTICIDE. Will prevent and control most any kind of insects that attack trees, shrubs and plants in early spring and summer. It is non-poisonous to

man or beast. Can also be successfully used as a preventative of San Jose scale. In fact it is the best oil emulsion spray we have. Pint 35c. Qt. 50c. ½ Gal. 90c. Gal. \$1.50.

ATLACIDE

KILLS
JOHNSON GRASS
AND WEEDS

Atlacide non-poisonous weed killer exterminates all undesirable vegetation, including ivy, etc. Simply mix with water and apply on any vegetation—weeds, grass, etc., with a sprinkling can or sprayer. Lb. 25c. 10 Lbs. \$2.00.



KILLS
LEAF-EATING AND
SUCKING INSECTS

It kills the sap-sucking kind by contact and the chewing kind by stomach poisoning; is non-poisonous to humans, animals and birds, but sure death to "chewing" and "sucking" insects. No danger from eating fruit or vegetables sprayed with Green Tox 50.



Ounce	-----	\$0.35—makes 30 quarts
Six ounces	-----	1.00—makes 45 gallons
Pint	-----	2.00—makes 120 gallons
Quart	-----	3.50—makes 240 gallons

TOBACCO DUST. The best and most inexpensive insecticide and fertilizer of the day. A test of tobacco dust on chicken lice has found it to be the best insecticide for henries, under sitting hens, etc. Also for insects on flowering and vegetable plants; in fact, for all live plants. It is good as a commercial fertilizer, used at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

PULVERIZED TOBACCO DUST. This very fine powder sticks to the plants better than the tobacco dust. It can be used more effectively for destroying plant parasites. Lb. 20c.

PARADICHLOROBENZOL. Every farmer should have a few pounds of P.D.B. handy when putting away his planting seed for the next season. This white powder (P.D.B.) is recommended by the Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 1246 to combat borers around the base of trees. To apply, dig 3-inch trench around tree about six inches from the tree. Place P.D.B. in trench and cover with soil. Lb. 35c.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT. Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills potato bugs, black fleas on cabbages, turnips, beets, radishes and egg plants, cabbage, currant and gooseberry worms, aphid and green fly on roses, and is sure death to slugs on roses. Lb. 25c. 5 Lbs. 85c.

Annual and Perennial Grasses

BERMUDA GRASS

(*Cynodon Dactylon*). It is planted as a lawn grass, and nothing will stand the sun better or will make a prettier carpet when kept short than this grass. It is also very valuable as a pasture. Six pounds will sow an acre. Should be planted in the spring but can be also sown later. It takes from 60 to 90 days to sprout; requires damp weather and hot sun; but when once up it grows very rapidly.

Lb. 65c, postpaid.

POA TRIVIALIS (Bird Grass). A splendid grass to sow under the shade of trees or in shady places where other grass does not do well. Also used in mixture of grasses for lawns or pastures. Lb. 65c.

LAWN MIXTURE. We consider this mixture better than straight Blue grass. It is made principally of Kentucky Blue, White Clover, *Poa Trivialis*, Rye, Bermuda and some other grasses that will grow rapidly and make a good showing immediately. These coarser grasses will also protect the fine grass and let it get a good start.

This lawn grass mixture is made just as good as we know how to make it, and we have had sixty years' experience with grass seeds. Price, Lb. 50c.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lalium Italicum*). Surpasses the English Rye grass in earliness and rapid growth. In most cases is an annual, but in exceptional cases will last two years. It is very valuable as temporary pasture in the South owing to its ability to withstand the winter. This also commends it for a mixture in lawn grass. Sow 20 pounds per acre. Lb. 25c.

MESQUITE OR VELVET GRASS (*Holcus Lanatus*). This wonderful thin bladed grass has often been the main stay with the Texas rancher. It grows in mesquite as well as in the open and therefore, good for pasture. Sow 35 pounds per acre. Lb. 45c.

CARPET GRASS (*Paspalum Compressum*). Is an extensively creeping pale green grass, rooting at the nodes, every few inches, and sending up numerous succulent, tender stems. It's this remarkable propagating and spreading characteristic which makes it so desirable and valuable as a "permanent pasturage" for poor, run-down, clay or sandy soils. Sow 10 pounds per acre for pasture, twice this for lawn, from early spring until July. Lb. 45c.

RHODES GRASS. For the Gulf Coast sections all around the Lower Rio Grande Valley, above Brownsville, Texas, we believe that Rhodes grass will prove the most valuable grass ever introduced. Stock eat Rhodes grass greedily, either as a hay or in its green state. It stands a fair amount of frost, will do with less moisture than perhaps any other grass that has been introduced into this country, and last but not least of its excellent qualities, is that it will smother Nut grass. Price, Lb. 75c.

Ask for prices on large quantities.

SUDAN GRASS. The great hay and forage crop. It seems to grow successfully on all kinds of land stands dry weather and does not blight under ample rainfall. Sudan grass is thought to be the original wild form of the cultivated sorghums. It is an annual, the seed having to be sown every year. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and will leave other kinds of hay to eat it. Makes a splendid silage crop. It is usually planted in rows and requires four pounds of seed per acre. Lb. 15c.

Ask for prices on large quantities.



For Beauty, Feed Vigoro.

ENGLISH RYE (*Lolium Perenne*). Most valuable for lawns as it produces a beautiful green sward and does not die in the winter. Also used for pasture and has been found valuable in this respect. Will stand considerable drouth. We have reports of its success as far south as Mexico City, where it is used extensively as lawn grass, and far west where it is being used for pasturage. For pasture sow 25 pounds per acre, but for lawns this amount should be doubled. Lb. 25c.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*). As a crop of hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other kind of grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yield more nutritious matter than any other forage plant. Sow 12 pounds to the acre. Lb. 25c.

JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum Halapense*). A perennial, a rapid grower with long cane-like roots; the leaf stalk and pinnacle of this grass resemble those of sorghums. It is grown on any land where corn will grow. Ten pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 25c. Ask for prices in quantities.

TEOSINTE (*Euchlaena Mexicana*). The most prolific forage plant yet introduced. The stalks are very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season. One seed will sometimes produce 20 to 60 stalks or shoots, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Plant four pounds of seed to acre. Lb. \$1.25.

ALFILARIA (*Erodium Circutarium*). It grows wild without any attention in all classes and conditions of soil except swamps and excessive alkali. Soon after the first heavy fall rains have saturated the ground it makes its appearance. It is good pasturage at all stages of its growth, even when mature and dried up. In nutritive qualities it compares favorably with alfalfa and live stock of all kinds fatten on it readily. It is hardy even where the winter temperatures reaches zero or below. Little or no preparation of the soil required. Sow six pounds of seed per acre. Lb. \$1.50.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Glomerata*). It stands the drouth, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground and is splendid to prevent worn-out fields from washing. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on Blue grass. It makes a very heavy sod and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing. Sow 20 pounds per acre.

Lb. 35c.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*). This is the standard grass in America for lawns and also for pastures. Blue grass is the base of practically all grass seed mixtures. It thrives best on limestone land. Sow 15 pounds per acre for meadows and one pound for every 150 square feet for lawns. Lb. 35c.

PASPALUM DILATUM (Dallis Grass). Just the thing to reclaim marsh lands, and equally good to survive a drouth. It survives extreme cold, and in the South it grows the year round. Cut it three times during the season, each time getting about one ton of dry hay to the acre. Stock relish it fully as well as alfalfa. It makes a fine hay. Seven pounds are required to plant an acre.

Price, Lb. 85c. Write for quantity price.